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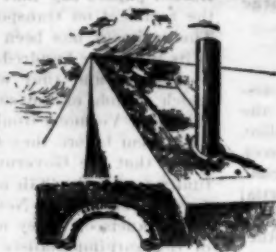
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1899.

The first published order issued by Secretary of War Root, which we publish elsewhere, is dated August 2, the day following his installation, and defines the boundaries of Fort Gibbon, a military reservation set apart by the President in July.

The German papers are calling attention to the "enormous proposed increase" of the American Navy. The Ost-Asiatische Lloyd points out that this will in the near future give a new complexion to the Far Eastern question. This article has been much commented upon, and a number of papers in close relation with the Government have begun a campaign in favor of another large increase in the German navy.

A foolish attempt has been made to explain the dismissal of two hazers from the Military Academy by the story that they were the victims of a religious prejudice, they being Jews. At West Point "there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision or uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." All are alike in the impartial fellowship of the faculty and the Cadets. A man passes for what he is in himself and receives neither favor or disfavor because of the accidents of birth.

A retired Navy engineer asks when commissions in the line for retired engineers are to be issued under the Personnel Bill, which provides "that the officers constituting the Engineer Corps of the Navy be and are hereby transferred to the line and commissioned accordingly."

In reply we may state that no commissions are to be issued to retired engineers of the Navy. It is held by the Department that the law, while combining the line and engineers, does not affect engineers on the retired list, and they, therefore, will not be given new commissions.

Every Congressional District having a vacancy at the Naval Academy has been filled, except one, by members of Congress, and candidates directed to report for the examination which will be held at Annapolis on September 1 next. Between 75 and 80 principals and alternates have been given permission to appear. This large number of applicants is due to the small class admitted at the examination held in June last, when only 20 cadets, including a number appointed by the President, met the severe requirements. The only remaining vacancy will be filled in time to enable the candidate to take the examination.

In speaking of the court martial case of Capt. Carter, the testimony in which was referred by the President to the Department of Justice, Attorney General Griggs said this week that in all probability he would not reach a formal conclusion in the matter until Wayne McVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, had been given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. McVeagh is now in Europe by advice of his physician, but is expected to return to the United States later in the month. The work of reviewing the testimony is now well advanced, and it is the expectation of the officials that a conclusion will be reached before the close of the next month.

Army officers are not altogether pleased that General Otis should have to apply to the Navy Department for rapid fire guns. The criticism upon the Army Ordnance Department is that it spends too much time splitting hairs and in experiments that lead to no final result. With all of his excellent qualities General Flager was slow to learn, and let us hope his successor will be less disposed to forget that the Ordnance Department exists for the Army, and not the Army for the Ordnance. The Navy readily agreed to fill General Otis's requisition as they had ready for use one hundred of the guns asked for. Secretary Long immediately directed that twelve Colt automatic machine guns of six millimeters caliber be turned over to the Army, and they will be sent to Manila at once. General Otis had also requested a million rounds of ammunition for the guns and the Navy furnished 300,000 rounds as the first instalment.

As an evidence of the importance which the port of Shanghai, China, holds as a naval center for fleets operating in the East, the vast amount of coal importation is worthy of consideration. During the year 1898 the total imports of coal amounted to 578,500 long tons. The sources of this enormous import were as follows: From Cardiff, 27,000 tons; from Australia, 22,000 tons; and from the near-by mines of Japan the imports were 400,000 tons. A very large percentage of this coal was used by war ships of the various nations, those of Great Britain and Russia coming first in importance. The coal business is largely in the hands of Chinese dealers, a single native firm with which the United States has the most extensive trade importing its coal directly from the mines in lots of 2,000 or 3,000 tons at a time. The price of fuel at Shanghai is seldom more than about \$10 per ton for foreign coal.

The Rev. Dr. Robert A. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, in an account of what he found in a town of Cuba, said: "The best work that is being done in Cuba to-day is being accomplished by the wives of the American soldiers and administrators. I refer especially to Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Ludlow, and above all, to Mrs. Rathbone, wife of General Estes C. Rathbone, in charge of the Postal Department of Cuba. Mrs. Rathbone, with a truly womanly tact, has adopted the Cuban customs at the receptions she holds weekly in Havana, and it is not too much to say that this social recognition of and comradeship with the Cubans by Mrs. Rathbone and the other American women in Havana, is doing more to bring the people of the island closer to us than all the military and administrative work combined."

Boston would like to give Col. Rice's regiment a good send-off on its way to Manila, and to have a chance to throw some bouquets at them before they leave. The Boston papers say that it would be as easy to embark the regiment on transports at Boston as at New York. The regiment has been recruited in New England, and in its ranks are hundreds of young men who have friends in Boston, and that would naturally be the point to which friends of the soldiers from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont would resort to have a parting word with them before they sail on their long voyage. It is hoped that the Government will give Boston an opportunity to see the 20th as a body, even if it is necessary for it to embark at New York or cross the continent to San Francisco. They might march by the headquarters of the anti-imperialists to show what sturdy, patriotic, healthy-minded American patriots look like.

Reports received at the Navy Department relative to the work of State Naval Reserve organizations on their cruises this summer on board the *Prairie* indicate that the efficiency of the men in all classes of naval duty as a rule has been good. The reports are unusually brief, and simply specify without comment the points to be commended and condemned in both officers and men. The men of the New York organization are reported to show good professional ability. The general physique is reported very good, and the discipline for the Rochester division good, and poor for the New York. The officers were found fairly efficient, and the manner in which they performed their duty ranged from good to fair. In signals, infantry tactics and navigation, the men did well, and at great gun firing were very good. The work of the New Jersey Reserves is reported as a rule to have been good. The professional ability was good; the general physique was very good; the discipline good, and the efficiency of the officers as a rule fair.

It appears to have been the early custom for the President to send messages to Congress by a Cabinet officer. Wm. Maclay, in his "Diary," tells us that on the 25th of May, 1789, "A message was announced from the President by General Knox. According to resolution, we were in committee, but the Vice-President kept the chair, and General Knox advanced and laid the papers—being very bulky—on the table." The same Revolutionary gossip thus describes the appearance of Washington before Congress on the occasion of his first inaugural address: "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailors call the fall of the breeches (corresponding to the modern side pocket), changing the paper into his left (right) hand. After some time he then did the same with some of the fingers of his right hand. When he came to the words 'all the world,' he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper, for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag and a sword."

From the press of the Hudson-Kimberly Company, of Kansas City, comes an interesting volume containing a translation of Espanet's "Supply of an Army During Active Operations," and Capt. (now Lieutenant Colonel) Henry G. Sharpe's prize essay on "The Art of Supplying Armies in the Field as Exemplified during the Civil War." The translation of the foreign paper is made by Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., and Lieut. Col. Sharpe, U. S. A. In the introduction which is written by Col. Sharpe, he says: "If we had had, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, a set of regulations, carefully drawn, describing in most minute detail the functions and duties of supply officers, and such officers had been familiar with the same, they would have known that in the field a Commander of an Army, or a smaller body acting separately, had full control over all matters of supply; and under such circumstances it is improbable that the correspondent of the London 'Times' would have been justified in writing in his paper that (using the word 'commissariat' as applied in the British Army) 'the commissariat is a huge joke.' The error in this reasoning is in the fact that our supply officers, when the

first guns of the Spanish war drove them out from their defenses of red tape were obliged to "get up and go" in such a lively fashion that they did not have much opportunity to consult the works of even such an accomplished officer as Col. Sharpe. It is the practice, and not the study, of a profession that gives a man readiness in emergencies.

A recent report of survey and inspection made at Manila on the steam collier *Nanshan* gives point to the criticism that the Navy has grown rapidly in more directions than one, for this ship is reported as being in excellent condition for the service required, and "no changes of importance are recommended." Under the head of usefulness as a collier the report states that "she is not only useful as a collier, but stores and men can be carried in the 'tween decks. She was used for carrying coolies before her purchase by the United States Government. Her retention in the service is recommended." The coal capacity of the *Nanshan* is 2,900 tons of coal as cargo with an additional bunker capacity of 400 tons. Her speed is about ten knots an hour. In addition to the coal carrying ability, this ship carries no less than 33,250 gallons of drinking water in her tanks, and has a distiller capable of producing 200 gallons per day. Besides the tanks for drinking purposes the feed water tanks are capable of carrying twenty-four tons, so that the ship can steam for not less than twenty-five days on her coal and fresh water supply. The dimensions of the *Nanshan* are as follows: Length over all, 300 feet; breadth, 39 feet; deep load draft, 21.25 feet. Her engines are of the inverted vertical triple expansion type, with cylinder diameters of 23, 38 and 61 inches, with a common stroke of 42 inches. The working pressure is 160 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere. This vessel was built at Grangemouth in 1896, by the Grangemouth Dock and Yard Company.

The advisability of sending ships attached to the Asiatic station in rotation to some of the northern Japanese or Chinese ports to recuperate their crews from time to time will be suggested by the Navy Department to Admiral Watson. The enervating climate of the Philippines, the Surgeon General believes, has probably debilitated several of the ships' crews so that it is believed to be extremely desirable that they should be afforded relief in some of the northern latitudes. The sick or those that may be very much debilitated will be left at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama until they are fit to resume duty. Reports received by the Navy Department indicate that the crews on all of the ships are in exceptionally good health, but that in the cases of several vessels which have been long on the station the men have become debilitated from climatic fever. These fevers are in no cases fatal, but run the men down, and the only method of restoring them to health is their removal temporarily, at least to a cooler climate. Many former engineer officers of the Navy, whose terms of sea service have long since expired, will soon be ordered home. A number of these are on ships attached to the Asiatic station, and as rapidly and as fast as reliefs can be obtained they will be ordered home. The large number of vessels maintained in commission during the war without adequate means of provision for officers necessitated the retention at sea of a large number beyond their regular terms of duty, and the adoption of the naval personnel act by transferring officers of the Engineer Corps to the line seems to have reduced the number available for the relief of those at sea.

A curious comment upon the result that would follow the disbandment or reduction of European armies is found in the letter sent by the San Francisco Labor Council to the Governors of various States protesting against the mustering out of the returning volunteers at San Francisco. The Council says: "The strange action of the Department in this matter can be explained only by inferring the following motives, which conditions compel us to note: First—The desire to unduly flood the labor market and thus check the struggle of the workingmen for improved conditions. Second—To compel the volunteers, driven by want and destitution, to re-enlist. Third—To prevent the return of the volunteers to their homes, where to their friends and relatives they will undoubtedly give the true version of people, the climate, and the general conditions in the Philippines, as produced by our war of conquest. Many of the volunteers, if discharged here, will die. Destitute, without family ties, and the sentiment of the majority of the people turned against them when it is found they are underbidding local workmen, the soldiers, enfeebled through the hardships in a deadly climate, will miserably perish in cheap lodging houses, in overcrowded hospitals, and in lonely country roads." If so much discontent is occasioned among the laborers of San Francisco by the possible addition of a few thousand workingmen to the already over-stocked market for labor, what would happen in Europe if Russia, Germany, France, Austria and Italy were to add their millions of soldiers to the working forces of the world and at the same time throw out of employment the many hundreds of thousands who are dependent upon military and naval establishments for their daily bread? The most productive industry then would be revolution, and in the cycle of change new armies would have to be formed to deal with universal discontent and unhappiness, upheaving the very foundation of social order.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

We have refrained from entering into the preliminary discussion preceding the order we publish this week reorganizing the Inspector General's Department of the Army. The order, signed by Russell A. Alger, appears to be intended as a Parthian shot by the retiring Secretary at General Miles. We do not believe that this order will stand, and it ought not to. It violates an axiom of Army administration in depriving the ranking officer of the Army of all control over the Inspectors General. It is vicious in principle, and will prove pernicious in practice. It is the obvious product of personal antagonisms that do not concern the Army as a whole, and which should not be suffered in any way to influence Army organization. These should disappear with the departure of General Alger, and this order should go with them. The most serious mistake made by the ex-Secretary was when he signed an order relieving the General Commanding of all authority over the Inspector General's Department. We rely upon the common sense of Secretary Root to correct this error.

Congress, at the very beginning of our military history, recognized the importance of consulting the wishes of the officer commanding the Army in the matter of choosing an Inspector General. When it appointed General Conway Inspector General, in 1777, Washington wrote to Congress December 31, 1777, saying: "My exertions to co-operate with him, or any other officer, to establish discipline shall always be employed; but my feelings and opinions of him will not permit me, without the grossest dissimulation, which I abhor and despise, to countenance the man as my friend whom I know to be my enemy and who has been using every base and insidious art to injure me."

Conway was subsequently ordered to Canada, and Washington, on his own responsibility, organized a corps of Inspectors General with Baron Steuben as Chief, Lieut. Colo. Francis Barber, John Brooks, William Davis and Monsieur Ternant, a Frenchman, sub-Inspectors, and one Inspector for each brigade. Conway was made a Brigadier General in the line, and in the following May (1778) Steuben was appointed Inspector General. In that position and in co-operation with General Washington, he transformed the Army into an organized and trained military force, such as it had never been until subjected to the instruction of this accomplished and self-sacrificing Prussian gentleman and soldier, trained in the school of Frederick and as a member of the King's military staff.

Such are the traditions of the Inspector General's Department. If it is to be transformed into a body independent of the Army it may as well be abolished. The matter was fully considered in the 40th Congress. In a report presented at that Congress, Mr. Garfield said of officers recognizing only the orders of the Secretary of War: "Should he (i. e., the Secretary) be a civilian, unaccustomed to military routine, they are more likely to control his action than to be controlled by it." Every one familiar with Army administration recognizes this to be the fact, and none more keenly than the intelligent officers belonging to the Inspector General's Department. There can be no question that General Brown was right when, in 1825, he said to President Adams: "The Inspectors General are the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief, and in all services they are viewed as officers to be specially designated by him." As this was said to the President, as an argument against a selection he had made for the office of Inspector General, it is obvious that the reference must have been to the Major General Commanding.

It is doubtful whether the Secretary of War has authority to go so far as he has in this amendment to the Army Regulations, July 28, 1866, Congress directed the Secretary of War to prepare regulations for the Army to be approved by Congress, the existing regulations to remain meanwhile in force. July 15, 1870, it was again enacted: "That the Secretary of War shall prepare a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army which, when approved by Congress, shall be in force and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority." This last act was repealed March 1, 1875, and the President was authorized "to make and publish regulations for the government of the Army in accordance with existing law." This act was construed by the Attorney General, 16 Op. 38, but neither the opinion nor the act itself has been published in orders to the Army.

By act of Congress approved July 24, 1875, a commission was created for the purpose of considering the whole subject of the "reform and reorganization of the United States Army," and on August 15, 1875, Congress resolved, etc., "That the President be requested to postpone all action in connection with the publication of said regulations until after the report of said Commission is received and acted on by Congress at its next session."

June, 1879, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to cause all the regulations of the Army and general orders now in force to be codified and published to the Army. This act gives the Secretary of War no authority to alter the regulations, and the question is, does the act of August 15, 1876, merely limit or entirely suspend the power of the President to "make and publish regulations for the government of the Army in accordance with existing laws," as provided in the resolution of March 1, 1875? The preamble to this last act recites all previous authority conferred on the President to "make and publish" regulations, and then requests him to postpone all action until the report of the Commission is received and acted on by Congress. Congress has never acted as contemplated. Hence it is argued that all regulations made by the President not neces-

sary in executing the laws, where reasonable regulations become necessary in such cases, are made and published without authority of law.

The act of June, 1879, provides for the codification and publication of the recognized regulations and general orders in force, but where is there any authority of law to change these codified regulations and orders unless that authority can be derived from the Act of March 1, 1875, which, as we have seen, was superseded by the resolution of Aug. 15, 1875? It is doubtful, therefore, whether any general authority exists to make and publish regulations of a general nature not required in properly executing a statute. Where a statute is so framed that reasonable regulations should be made in order to execute it properly, the power to make such regulations is implied from the terms of the statute itself.

The present Secretary of War is quite competent to determine this question of law, but whatever his conclusion as to that, it will be wise for him to rescind the order of his predecessor, especially in view of the circumstances prompting its issue. Never before in the history of the Inspector General's Department has it been so much removed from the jurisdiction of the Major General Commanding the Army. The change is too serious a one to be made lightly and on the authority of a discredited Secretary, apparently venting his spite at the expense of an officer with whom he has had differences. There is no good reason in military administration why the change should be made.

There is an interesting history connected with the whole matter which dates back several weeks before Secretary Alger's resignation. It began with an order issued in the War Department detailing Maj. Joseph P. Sanger to special duty under the direction of the Secretary of War. This able officer was selected by Secretary Alger to prepare a draft of the proposed changes in the regulations of the Inspector General's Department. The Major General Commanding was not consulted in the consideration of the proposed changes, and when the first copy was made public with Secretary Alger's signature it was discovered that the existing regulations had been so changed as to eliminate the clause giving the Major General Commanding equal authority with the Secretary over Inspectors General in the matter of inspection. It was held heretofore that Inspectors General or Acting Inspectors General, when not assigned "are solely under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army." The words "and Major General Commanding" were stricken out by direction of Secretary Alger who thus placed the Inspector General's Department entirely and exclusively under the direction of the Secretary of War. The history of the Department shows that since it was first authorized by General Washington it has been under the orders of the General Commanding. When this omission was observed by the officers at Army headquarters there was a hurried consultation with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who made a tentative proposition to insert the words that had been excluded. During the past week several proofs of the proposed regulations were given out. Some had the complete sentence, and others left out the "Major General Commanding." Early in the week Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn gave to the representative of the Army and Navy Journal a proof of the proposed new regulations, and assured him that it was the final action of the Department. This copy failed to mention the authority conferred on General Miles. Mr. Meiklejohn's attention was called to the matter, and he explained that he had considered the proposition to insert in Secretary Alger's order the words "And Major General Commanding," and had finally determined not to alter the order as originally issued by Secretary Alger. He explained that it had received Secretary Alger's signature, and would be published by the Department for distribution.

There is no question as to the value of the Inspector General's Department, but it should be under the direction of the officer responsible for the discipline, drill and military administration of the Army.

The question as to the extension of authority given to the Inspector General's Department by G. O. No. 143 is one to consider by itself. In the English Army each department is inspected by an inspector, who is unaffiliated with that particular branch of service. In the French Army inspectors are charged with the duty of reporting the general condition of fortresses, subsistence and material; also organization and the state of preparation of troops of the reserves and of the territorial army; to inquire as to the aptitude of officers and "assimilés" of every grade to fulfill their respective duties in time of peace and in time of war; to examine the claims of officers and soldiers to reward and promotion. In an argument we have received for the increase of authority in the Inspector General's Department, this is said:

"While it is within the traditional right of the Inspector, he is seldom nowadays given the authority to order anything. His function, first, is to observe on the spot, and, second, to submit his observations to higher authority. For years past the Inspector General's Department was sustained fully and kept in direct and closest touch with the highest military authority, and efficiency flourished everywhere, improvements were universal and not a breath of scandal dimmed the surface of affairs. To-day a third of the Inspector General's Department is on other duty or half sick, and the old full reports and inspection completely covering the ground and every element of military life may not be found easy to re-establish. The intention is to make the general inspection as complete in extent and thorough in kind during this fiscal year as was ever known in our service. The

Inspector General's Department has become our military board of examiners of persons, money and affairs, and any one thwarting or assuming its duty is doing a public injury. The necessity and best method for every line of its work has been made apparent through the continuous and widespread experience of centuries.

"The general inspection as authorized by immemorial custom everywhere in our Army is the natural supplement of any local or technical inspection, and often does the greatest good and can do no good man harm. The Inspector's views, however sound and well presented, may bear no fruit; for action depends wholly upon higher authority, and the inspector simply submits his observations. But when intelligently and zealously used to the utmost limit, his work has proved so often a safeguard and assistance both for the worthy and for the Government interests that the unwisdom of discarding, disintegrating or confusing it needs no new demonstration. The conclusion necessarily reached by every consideration is to have the general inspection made wholly by the Inspector General's Department, and be complete, thorough and fair, and without adverse interference between higher authority and the established corps and system of inspections."

All this may be accepted without it necessarily following that the fundamental principle of Army administration should be violated by depriving the officer representing the unity of the Army of his proper function, and still further extending the vicious principle of independent staff authority. The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Meiklejohn, in explanation of G. O. 143, says:

"The object of these changes is to recognize in the most formal manner the legal status of the Inspector General's Department as a staff department of the Army and the office of the Inspector General as a bureau of the War Department; to restore to the Department certain duties which, through the exigencies of war, had gradually devolved on other departments or had been suspended altogether; to rearrange and simplify the regulations prescribing inspections, and to bring about greater conformity to the laws regulating the inspections of disbursements, money accounts and unserviceable property. Some changes have been made in the inspection of troops and camps and the duties so regulated as to bring the whole military establishment without exception, together with all public works placed in charge of officers of the Army, under annual inspection."

DEEP WATERWAYS.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker and several of the members of the United States Isthmian Canal Commission, sailed from New York August 10 on the St. Louis. In the party were William H. Burr, Col. Peter C. Hains and George A. Morrison, of New York.

A. P. Davis, Chief Hydrographer of the United States, will sail from New Orleans August 7 on the steamer Jarl from Bluefields to begin work. Mr. Davis will be in charge of the Nicaragua route investigation, and will subsequently examine the other proposed lines. He expects to be absent one year. Speaking of the canal, he said: "It is now generally known that five distinct routes are under consideration—the Nicaragua and Panama lines, of course, and then, continuing down, the San Blas route, at the narrowest part of the isthmus; the Caledonia Bay route, and, lowest of all, the Atrato River route, at the very edge of the South American main line. The San Blas would demand a thirty-mile cut and seven-mile tunnel. There are no objections to the Nicaragua route that any one could not surmount, the chief problem there being to make and preserve a harbor at the eastern end of the canal. There is now only five feet of water on that side."

Chairman George T. Wisner and Col. Charles W. Raymond, U. S. A., of the Deep Waterways Commission, arrived at Detroit, August 7, from Sault Ste. Marie, where they had been making data for estimates of the cost of constructing a new and larger lock with a depth of 30 feet and of deepening portions of the St. Mary's River. Estimates of these improvements will be included in the report which the Commission is preparing for submission to the War Department, and, eventually, to Congress. Col. Raymond continued eastward to his post at Philadelphia. It is expected that the report of the Commission will be made by January. Thus far there has been appropriated for the work of the Commission \$465,000.

A BRAVE SOLDIER COMMENDED.

In a report presented by Maj. George F. Shiels, Surgeon of the 3d Brigade at Manila, under date of June 1 last, Pvt. Paul Gompertz, of the Hospital Corps, is specially commended for bravery during the action resulting in his death of April 25. Dr. Shiels says:

"With General Wheaton I acted during the advance on San Fernando, and assisted in attending to the wounds of both American and Filipino soldiers. On April 25, during this advance, at the River Bagbag my orderly, Pvt. Paul Gompertz, was fatally wounded while on the armored car, a Remington bullet passing through his neck, completely severing the carotid artery and jugular veins on both sides. I beg here to call the attention of the Surgeon General to the services of this man. He was constantly with me from February 5 until the day of his death. We were together on the firing line during battle after battle, and he performed his duty so bravely, so faithfully and so unselfishly that he gained the respect and admiration of the Commanding General and his staff, as well as all with whom he came in contact. I could quote instance after instance of his bravery, but I feel that the collective statements which I have made will be evidence enough of the fact that he was a man of unusual merit." When this report of Maj. Shiels was forwarded he was at Manila under waiting orders.

There was a fire about midnight on Sunday, August 6, in the hospital at Fort Hamilton. The fourteen patients were safely removed. The flames were extinguished by the soldiers. The damage was slight.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

Success at the Bisley rifle meeting for 1899 seems to have been so distributed as to leave every division of the Kingdom fairly contented except gallant little Wales, which barely missed success more than once, but did miss it.

The gold medal and gold badge of the Queen's prize were won by Pvt. Priaux, of the Guernsey Militia, who took a place in the Queen's Hundred in 1896, and made a score of 100 out of 105 in this year's Kolapore Cup Match. Color Sergt. Anderson, of the 4th Scottish Rifles, and Sergt. Cyclist F. Jones, of the 1st Welsh Fusiliers, were tied with Priaux at 336, but Priaux won in the shooting off, having two bull's-eyes and an inner to Anderson's magpie and ricochet, and Jones's inner, bull's-eye and outer. The interest shown in the shooting was rather languid during the first and second stages, but during the third stage the crowd was great, and the excitement during the firing of the last ten rounds was intense. The morning papers actually printed the winner's picture, showing the countenance of a man of 27, with a fine, aquiline Norman face, and wearing a Havelock not of the pattern "made by the women of America," but close and trim as a barrister's wig. They further condescended to human weakness by revealing the fact that the young man never smokes, and has always been a teetotaler.

The interest of the final day was heightened by the success of Corpl. H. Ommundsen, of the 5th Royal Scottish, who won the St. George's Challenge vase, the Dragon Cup, Gold Cross and £30, by one point. He made the highest possible scores at the first two ranges, and 46 out of 50 at the third. The lowest score made by any one of the twenty prize winners was 111.

The Elcho challenge shield was again taken by England, as it has been for the last four years, and taken by an aggregate of 1,577, or nineteen lower than last year's score. The Scottish aggregate was 1,541, the Irish 1,511. The highest individual score of 209 out of 225 was made by Lieut. Col. Mellish, of the 4th Nottinghamshire.

In one of the most interesting contests, that for the Kolapore Cup, by teams of eight firing successively at two hundred, five hundred and six hundred yards, seven shots at each distance, the Mother Country team led, but only by nine points, Canada coming second, Guernsey, Jersey and India following. The range total of the winning team at the longest distance was 260, an average of 32.5 out of a possible 35, and the aggregate of 768 was twenty-four points beyond last year's winning score. In the United Service Match, the Regular Army won, the Royal Marines being only five points behind, and the Volunteers ranking third. The best score was 100 out of 105, and no marksman made a score of 35.

The Duke of York's Challenge Cup for teams representing territorial divisions brought out a brilliant aggregate for Manchester, in which division Sergt. E. A. Wood, 1st V. B., South Staffordshire, made 21 successive bull's-eyes at Queen's Ranges, of 200, 500 and 600 yards, the record once made by Color Sergt. Matthews of the Civil Service, the Silver Medal winner of this year.

The Bass prize, fifteen shots at 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance, was won by Dr. J. C. Sellars, of the Irish eight, with 135 points out of 150. The Albert prize, ten shots at 800 and 900 yards and fifteen at a thousand, went to Armorer Sergt. Martin, 5th V. B., Highland Light Infantry, with 161 points out of 175, the first ten shots being bull's-eyes. The score is twenty points higher than that of the last year's winner. Match rifles were used in both competitions.

The Ashburton challenge shield was won by Rossall with 472 points, or five better than the Charterhouse score last year. The Spencer Cup went to Harrow, but Corpl. Donne, of Rossall, made the only score of seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 and 500 yards in these two public school matches. Marlborough made a similar score in the Cadet's Challenge Trophy competition, and Clifton won in the Public School Veteran's competition with 239 points out of 250. The Halford Memorial Cup was won by Maj. Gibbs, 2d Gloucester Engineers, with 134 points out of 150 at 900 and 1,000 yards.

The National Challenge Shield shot for by twentys from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, for distances up to 600 hundred yards, went to Scotland for the eleventh time, but the Scottish aggregate of 1,886 was 56 below the score of last year, and England was only eleven points in the rear.

The weather ranged anywhere from heat so intense as to give good practice for work in the quivering air of an African desert, down to the gusty shower and the swiftly changing light of flying clouds driven by brisk winds; but few marksmen availed themselves of the admirable excuses thus afforded.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

As the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has darkly hinted that he may have to declare war against the United States if he cannot have his own way with the Alaska boundary, and it is certain that he will not have it, it may be well to take account of the Canadian military forces. From an article of July 8, in "Le Soleil," of Quebec, we learn that the Canadian Army is divided into two classes—the Regulars and the militia. The permanent forces are distributed as follows: Two squadrons of dragoons stationed at Toronto and Winnipeg, four batteries of artillery, the regiment of Royal Canadian Infantry, four stationary regiments.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons number 135. The effective strength of the Royal Canadian Artillery is 317 men, and that of the Royal Canadian Infantry 208.

The Body Guard at Toronto, 1st Hussars at London, 2d Dragoon Guards at Oak Ridge, 3d Dragoon Guards at Cobourg, 4th Hussars at Kingston, 5th Dragoon Guards at Cookshire, 6th Hussars at Montreal, 8th Hussars at Rothesay, King's Hussars at Kentville, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, the Dragoon Guards at Winnipeg and the Montreal Hussars.

The field artillery is composed of seventeen brigades. The Garrison Artillery numbers five regiments of seven companies. There are two companies of engineers and ninety-four battalions of infantry.

In the report of militia for 1898 the following have participated in brigade or division maneuvers: 1,583 officers, 16,204 non-commissioned officers and men and 2,254 horses, and in battalion maneuvers 817 officers, 9,447 non-commissioned officers and men and 557 horses, making a total of 2,400 officers, 25,651 non-commissioned officers and men and 2,811 horses; 479 officers, 2,276 non-commissioned officers and men and 246 horses have taken no part in the recent maneuvers, and if their number be added to the above mentioned strength, we obtain an effective Army of 2,879 officers, 27,927 non-commissioned officers and men and 3,055 horses.

THE SWORD OF BATTLE.

By a member of the Niebelungen Corps, University of Vienna.

Whatever may be the arms of the modern soldier, the sword should be something more than the mere emblem of military prowess, and the insignia of authority. It should not be suffered to fall into disuse and degenerate into a mere toy, as is the case with the officers' sword in our Army.

In the German Army the sword is the officer's honor typified on the best of steel and fashioned with care and skill. He learned in student days, when a member of the duel corps, to grasp its hilt firmly in his right hand, and to look his antagonist steadily in the eye while he wielded it with courage. From constant exercise his sword arm became strong and expert, and later on, when his Emperor conferred upon him the insignia of an active officer, he accepted a weapon with which he could defend his life and honor. The very knowledge of the perfect poise and splendid mettle, and the confidence in his own skill to wield it, gave him the prestige of an officer, and the martial spirit became contagious, and helped to inspire those who were to follow him to victory! All this is true of European officers in general, and has been true of our own officers in the battles of the past. The officer's sword in foreign armies is a weapon for battle, offensive and defensive. Armed with his sword the officer is safe from humiliating situations at all times; he is a soldier, and not to be trifled with. When death claims the soldier hero, who has won his martial honors with his sword, the soldierly weapon is placed with reverent care upon his coffin during the funeral ceremonies, and is bequeathed to his posterity as a priceless treasure.

We have in our Army Regular and Volunteer officers second to none so far as manly courage is concerned, and capable of being swordsmen the equal of any on earth. In student life in Germany I have known of more than one expert swordsman who was an American. I have heard of the prowess in the duel of "B—", of the Hussars. He is now a Captain in the 1st Regular Cavalry, and probably one of the best swordsmen in the service. Brave and faithful as our Army officers are, the weapon which they carry is a parody on a sword. It is nothing more than a large, gaudy handle, to which is attached to hold it in its scabbard a miserable ribbon of metal—useless for offence or defence, and such a soldier would be ashamed to display as the weapon of an American officer. It is but the counterpart of an actor's bodkin or the meaningless weapon of secret society orgies! Our naval heroes, whose glorious victories on the seas are the pride of our nation, carry the same true blades their fathers led their victorious crews with in their famous conflicts.

If our brave officers are to be armed with swords, give them weapons worthy of an officer and a gentleman, with trusty blades strong enough to meet successfully foemen worthy of their steel.

Then, like their sires achieving honor and glory in true soldierly might, they will look upon their swords with martial pride, and not with contempt, and, instead of discarding the blade for the revolver, will regard with honor the weapon of dernier resort.

The following letter is interesting in this connection: Headquarters of the Army, Washington, May 19, 1899.

My Dear Sir: Referring to your indorsement on a letter from Maj. Shaler, of the Ordnance Department, the Major General Commanding directs me to say that the infantry sword now in use and the cavalry and artillery sabers are the same as those used in 1890. To some extent your statement concerning the use of the sword is quite true. It may be said to be a badge of office. It is used, or should be used, always when officers are with troops under arms, or in immediate command of troops. It is a question as to whether the present sabre or sword could be used as a weapon of defence or offence. There are many who still think that they are not an unsatisfactory weapon; there are others who consider that a change is desirable.

There would naturally be a difference in the character of the fighting, especially in the cavalry—whether mounted or dismounted; and, when mounted, whether the sabre or the pistol should be used. It is considered rather a matter of etiquette, I believe, whether an officer leading troops should confine himself to one or the other of these arms.

There has been some question as to changing the character of the infantry sword, but nothing definite has been done in the matter as yet.

Very truly yours, F. MICHLER, Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C.

THE LANCE AS A CAVALRY ARM.

Referring to the favor which has been shown by the German Emperor to the once popular lance as a military weapon and its consequent renaissance as a practical arm, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that Emperor William had only his own fancy to follow in arming the front rank of all his cuirassiers, dragoon and hussar regiments with lances, unless it were intended as a protest against the substitution of the rifle for the lance in the Russian cavalry. But his action set the fashion and other armies hastened to follow the example of the German.

"We do not belong," adds the "Gazette," "to the school which holds that the role of cavalry on the battlefield is played out, and that the future belongs to mounted infantry; a school which has its stronghold among the military men of the United States, and which has succeeded in converting the whole of the Russian cavalry regiments of the line into dragoons of the old original type, or mounted musketeers, nowadays mounted riflemen. It is a curious paradox that this transformation should have taken place in a country where wide plains offer an ideal theatre of war for the employment of masses of cavalry; and German cavalry officers look to the outbreak of the long-threatened great European war to give them, among other lessons, a test of the resistance that can be opposed by the rifle and bayonet and sabre of the hybrid dragoon to the lance of the Prussian Uhlan."

The introduction of gunpowder by no means ended the usefulness of the lance. Napoleon raised whole divisions of cuirassiers and brigades of lancers; and the Poles, who formed great part of the strength of his light cavalry, were all armed with the lance. The dash and daring of the Polish horsemen did a great deal toward restoring their favorite weapon to credit in the eyes of cavalry officers. The English did not adopt the lance till after Waterloo; then six regiments of light dragoons were converted into lancers. Of these the 9th, 12th, 16th and 17th still remain. The introduction of breech-loading firearms seems to have caused another revulsion of

feeling against the lance, for it was again banished from the armies of both France and Russia. In France the lancer regiments, which had been numerous under the second empire, were abolished altogether; in Russia they were converted into dragoons and armed with rifle and bayonet.

ADMIRAL CHICHESTER'S CHUCKLE.

Describing the dinner given to Mark Twain in London, a correspondent of the "Saturday Evening Post" says:

The dramatic point of the dinner came when the chairman (Mr. Poultney Bigelow) was finishing what was intended to be the last speech of the evening. He was telling his hearers of the good feeling that existed between Admiral Dewey and the British Naval Commander at Manila, when, at that moment, the British Commander, Sir Edward Chichester, himself entered the room. Sir Edward had been attending a banquet in his honor given him by the Navy League, and had stolen away to get a glance at the great American hero, intending to slip back to his own friends, whom he had temporarily deserted. But when the chairman stopped his speech and pointed to the abashed Commander there arose a cheer that was a trying thing for a modest man to hear.

The crowd shouted for a speech, and Sir Edward fled, but was captured by the Americans in the reception room, the first instance of this Commander striking his flag to a foreign power. In spite of himself he was got upon the platform at the side of the large hall, where the band was playing. Sir Edward's friends feared that in the enthusiasm of the occasion he might say something that would infringe the strict discipline of the British Navy, where a man may act but must not talk. However, their fears were groundless, for they were to hear one of the cleverest orations ever delivered.

Sir Edward is a typical sea dog, not at all the sort of man you would expect to be a master of diplomacy. His face is the color of mahogany, deepening into walnut, the effect of exposure to sun and storm. His voice has all the musical vibrance of a frog's croak, swelling now and then into the suggestion of a foghorn. One could imagine how effectively such a voice would ring out on the quarter deck. His speech was absolutely unrepentable, because his words were as innocent as new milk, while his chuckle was one of the most eloquent things ever heard, infecting his audience like an epidemic.

"I didn't help Admiral Dewey," he began with a cherubic look on his face. "In the first place, I was not allowed to do so, and in the second Dewey is a man who helps himself." (Chuckles and laughter from the audience.) "No; it was the other way about; Admiral Dewey helped us, for he gave us fresh chow (fresh beef) when we hadn't any; a pound of fresh chow a day to every man on our ships." (Chuckles.) "I don't know how he got all this fresh chow; often wondered." (Chuckles and appreciative laughter.) "Amazing man, Dewey; seemed to provide for all contingencies. I wanted to assist the German Admiral, but Dewey was always so correct in everything he did that he gave me no chance." (Chuckles.) "When the German Admiral sent me word that he was coming aboard my ship to get me to join him in a protest against Admiral Dewey's action, I looked up international law, and spread the books out on my cabin table, with the pages open and marked—all in a row—and when he came I said, 'What can I do? This American Admiral is so deadly right in all he has done, and all he proposes to do, that if we protest we'll merely show that we don't understand the law.' And of course there was nothing to be done, and I did it." (Chuckles, and roars of laughter.) "We had to cling to international law, you know."

There were tremendous cheerings when the British captain got down from the platform. Mark Twain said he had never heard words so innocent and a chuckle so eloquent.

WHAT FANATICISM MAY DRIVE US TO.

The anti-canteen crusaders should bear in mind that there is drinking and drinking. Once they succeeded in banishing beer they may but open the door to other ways of gratifying the bibulous nature of man. The New York "Medical Journal" says that in Paris there is danger of petroleum drinking becoming a craze. One would think the stuff was too nauseous to tempt any one's appetite, but it seems that the chief advantage is supposed to lie in the fact that, while the subjective stage of inebriety is induced, it leaves no headache in the morning or other depressing feeling. Whether it has any ultimate injurious effects it is at present too early in the history of the vice to say; but whether it does or not, it is an evidence of the great craving for the production of an abnormal state, in which the objective relations are dulled and deadened, and the individual is, as it were, thrown back on his own subjectivity, with senses, feelings and emotions dulled and energies rendered compulsorily quiet.

The inebriety that comes from wines is a natural process, in this sense that it is usually the taste that first attracts, and the systematic effects that are found to be pleasurable follow subsequently. But in this new vice it must be a deliberate seeking after the abnormal deadened condition that prompts to it. We fancy that many of the excesses that are common are the inevitable result of centralization and overcrowding of masses together in cities, and the increasing struggle thereby rendered necessary to provide for artificially aroused cravings. The truest movement toward temperance would, in our opinion, be a movement from the towns and artificial conventional life back again to the country, with simpler needs and less "hustling" to satisfy them. We recall a portion of Frances E. Willard's address to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in London several years ago, in which she said that they had made a mistake in saying that drinking caused poverty when the reverse was the case.

A HINT TO THE WISE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I know not to whom applies the reference in your issue of the 5th inst., to a deplorable volunteer appointment. There can, therefore, be no personal motive in the following suggestion: For appointments to the military service of men "generally recognized as totally unfit" by reason of bad character, there is a remedy all but infallible. The President (with consent of the Senate) has the power to make a blackguard a commissioned officer. But President, Senate and military authorities combined are utterly powerless to compel a gentleman to associate with a cad. By making their intercourse with him rigidly official—thus denying social equality to "an unfit associate for gentlemen and honest men"—the officers of his regiment or corps can make the fellow's position intolerable. Should they accept him as an equal, they stamp themselves as fit companions for such as he—and for such only. DECENCY.

NEW GUN CARRIAGES.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has just called for bids for supplying the War Department with five 12-inch disappearing gun carriages for use on the coast fortifications. The proposals will be opened at the Ordnance Office on Aug. 26. The carriages desired by General Bullington are to be of the 1897 model, and are to conform to the specifications of the Department, and the contract will state that for each day of delay in the delivery of any carriage after the time stated in the proposal there will be deducted from the price to be paid the sum of \$35. The following description of the 12-inch disappearing carriage has been prepared in the office of the Chief of Ordnance:

"The gun rests by its trunnions on the upper ends of the gun levers in bearings bushed with bronze. The gun levers and yoke are made of cast steel No. 1. The axle rests in bearings bushed with bronze in the top carriage, which is formed with the two hydraulic cylinders in one piece of cast steel No. 2. In each cylinder are two throttling bars of forged steel, which pass through notches in the pistons, and the hydraulic cylinders are connected by a copper pipe at their front ends to equalize the pressure in them during the recoil. The top carriage runs upon live recoil rollers of forged steel, and the chassis rails are made of cast iron, and are united near the ends by transoms of cast steel, the whole being bolted and doweled down to the racer; the rear transom upon its rear side furnishes the guide for elevating slide. The elevating arm is made in one piece of cast steel and the elevating handwheels are made of wrought iron spokes cast in cast iron hubs. An elevation scale of bronze is attached to the left side of the slide, and moves with it. The pointer is fixed to the transom. The scale will be graduated to minutes by means of a quadrant or similar instrument after the gun is mounted on the carriage in the shop. The counter weight is of lead and weighs about 135,000 pounds. It is made up of layers varying in thickness, containing two or more pieces. Each piece contains a staple of forged steel cast in for handling. When assembled, the counterweight is suspended underneath the crosshead by four keyed rods of forged steel.

"The action of the carriage is as follows: Upon firing the piece the axle of the levers moves to the rear, carrying the top carriage with it; the lower ends of the levers move vertically upward, being constrained by the crosshead guides; the gun moves downward and to the rear in the arc of an ellipse. The energy of recoil is absorbed partly by raising the counterweight and partly by the resistance of the hydraulic cylinders. After loading the pawls are tripped and the greater moment of the counterweight enables it to raise the piece to the firing position.

"For retracting by hand a train of spur gearing is provided, which actuates two drums, the chains for which pass over pulleys at the rear of the chassis and are hooked to the upper ends of the levers. Three ammunition trucks are to be provided with each carriage. The service pressure in the recoil cylinders is 1,000 pounds per square inch.

"The final acceptance of each carriage will be made only after it has satisfactorily undergone the firing of five proof rounds; but if any carriage be not proved within three months after it shall have been delivered, it shall be considered finally accepted."

MILITARISM.

It certainly indicates a change in public opinion when we find the old cry of the New York "Sun," "reduce the Army to ten thousand men," superseded by such sensible suggestions as those appearing in the "Sun" of August 10, as follows:

Our esteemed Bryanite contemporary, the Buffalo "Times," has been looking at "Militarism" again and has been properly horrified thereby.

"Militarism is the antithesis of Democracy. Which will the people have?"

They will have both, and democracy must be able to protect itself just as a monarchy must, by means of a trained army and navy. It cannot fight by means of town meetings and county conventions, or beat an enemy with resolutions. The men who grow most purple in denouncing the autocrats and satraps of the Army and Navy are usually the men who, in any controversy of the United States with a foreign power, are the fiercest for war. They want war, but they are unwilling that the nation should have the means by which alone war can be waged successfully.

Everybody knows these gentlemen, Democrats and Populists. Their voices are heard in Congress and on the stump, insulting the officers of the Army and Navy, denouncing "militarism" and shuddering at standing armies. The denunciation and the shuddering are even now going on in Democratic conventions. This, after a war in which both branches of the service have endeared themselves to the people by their high capability and brilliant daring! In a country conscious of its strength and justly expecting to bear no ignoble part in the great race for commerce and influence in the East, these protests against "militarism" and standing armies are as futile as belated. Is this Bryan or Gorman, or is it old John Randolph, squeaking against despotism and the War of 1812?

"Militarism" means an establishment, military and naval, adequate to the needs of the United States of 1899. "Standing armies" means a well-disciplined, well-equipped, well-organized army. The men who object to these necessary appliances of great modern power are welcome to live on acorns and run wild in woods. The United States is going ahead.

The most striking feature of "The Century" for September, which will be a salt water number, is the first instalment of Capt. Joshua Slocum's "Sailing Alone Around the World." This is the narrative of a daring voyage of circumnavigation, undertaken by the author in 1895, in a forty-foot sloop built by himself in Buzzard's Bay, and taken back and forth across the Atlantic and thence around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, without assistance or companionship. The distance traversed was 46,000 miles, and the accuracy of the navigator's landfalls throughout was a thing to marvel at, his chronometer for most of the time being a little tin clock of the cheapest kind. In this number of "The Century" Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," writes on "The Ways of a Ship," and M. Phelps Whitmarsh on "The Atlantic Speedway."

The American delegates to the recent Peace Conference have offered, on behalf of the United States, to erect near the English Church a Peace Chapel, with a stone to commemorate the Conference. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

SURPLUS OF RECRUITS.

Returns received this week at the War Department from the recruiting stations of the ten volunteer regiments being organized in the United States, indicate that the full authorized strength of these regiments will be secured by the middle or end of next week. It is thought at the Department that a surplus of recruits for this service will be enlisted. With a reasonable surplus on hand the commanding officers of the regiments will begin a process of weeding out, and only the best men will be retained. Not only will their physical condition be taken into consideration, but their general character as well. The recent rejection at Camp Meade of about 60 men taken there from the District of Columbia was in conformity with the general plan of the Department to retain for the Philippine service men in the best possible physical condition and of unquestioned character. It is said at the War Department that it was discovered that some of the men rejected at Camp Meade were under age; others had left their families to enter the Army, and several had enlisted under false pretenses. It is not desirable to keep such men in the service, and as it is evident that there will be plenty of men to pick from, the regiments will be organized with the greatest care. In one day's orders alone nearly 100 recruits were discharged. They were divided among the following regiments: 26th Infantry, 30; 28th Infantry, 10; 30th Infantry, 13; 31st Infantry, 40.

Recently the War Department inquired of General Shafter the reason for the slow progress in recruiting the 35th Infantry at Vancouver. In reply Adj. Gen. Corbin received from General Shafter a copy of the report of Lieut. Col. Plummer, of the 35th Infantry, in which he says:

"Every possible effort is being made through regimental recruiting officers to recruit this regiment. Recruits are coming much faster since regimental recruiting officers have been out. There are now about 253 men here (Vancouver). The material is exceptionally good. Southern California and other portions of the district have not been covered. It is believed there is ample material in the district to fill the regiment with same class of men as those already secured. Every available officer is out, and reports generally are favorable. About 500 men of the 2d Oregon Volunteers will arrive in Portland within a few days, and it is believed that many of these men will enlist in this regiment. In view of these facts it is earnestly recommended that recruiting officers in the East be cautioned to select only the most desirable men, as it is believed that the best interests of the service will be served by filling the regiment as far as possible from the district allotted to it."

General Shafter made the following indorsement on the report:

"In my opinion recruiting will be more rapid as soon as the Oregon regiment gets back and as officers of the regiment are dispersed throughout the country, but there are very few surplus men in California. Three thousand men are wanted at good wages by the Southern Pacific Railroad, but cannot be obtained. I recommend that if few recruits are available for the 35th, they be sent from the East."

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

George H. Morgan, appointed Major 28th Inf., was appointed to West Point from Minnesota April, 1876. Graduated 1880, 2d Lieutenant 3d Cav. Was promoted 1st Lieutenant November, 1884; Captain cavalry (3d Cav.) March, 1896. Excepting four years at University, Minnesota, all his service has been with the 3d Cav. in Wyoming, Arizona, Texas, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in the Spanish war. He commanded his Troop, H, a part of the attacking squadron of the regiment at San Juan, and gained a medal of honor and brevet of 1st Lieutenant July 17, 1882, against Apaches in Arizona.

G. Roland Fortesque, appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 26th Inf. on July 11, 1890, enlisted in the 1st U. S. V. (Rough Riders), was promoted to Corporal and afterwards Acting Sergeant. He was awarded a certificate of merit for distinguished service at the battle of San Juan Hill, and was mustered out September 15, 1898.

1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, 26th Inf., U. S. V., began his military service by leaving Harvard University to enlist as a private in the 201st Regiment, N. Y. V. I., in the early part of July, 1898. He was shortly warranted as 1st Sergeant, and served as such for three months, when he received his discharge in order to accept a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the same regiment. On December 31, 1898, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and retained that rank until the muster out of his regiment, on April 3, 1899. His regiment was a part of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, and was stationed at Camp Black, Camp Meade and Camp Wetherill.

Devereaux Shields, recently appointed Captain, is a son of the late Wilmer Shields, of Natchez, Miss., who was at one time in the U. S. Navy. Capt. Shields served as Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Mississippi Volunteers during the Cuban war.

John James Byrne, appointed 2d Lieutenant, enlisted as a private in Co. H, 7th N. G. N. Y., January 13, 1890, and was elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. K, 9th, N. G. N. Y., July 16, 1894. He served in the 9th N. Y. Vols. during the Spanish war as a 1st Lieutenant and a Captain.

S. E. Worthington, appointed 2d Lieutenant 26th Inf., was born at Petersburg, N. Y., December 1, 1874, went to N. Bennington, Vt., in 1880, and received his education at the High School there. In 1885 he enlisted in the National Guard. Was called out by the Government in April, 1898. Brevetted 1st Lieutenant September 4, 1898. Mustered out United States service November 2, 1898. Appointed 2d Lieutenant 26th Inf., U. S. Vols., July 12, 1899, and is on special recruiting service at Bennington, Vt., now.

John P. Teagarden, 1st Lieutenant 28th Inf., was appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain, June 4, 1898. Was ordered to report to the Commander of the 4th Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., and assigned to duty as Assistant to Depot Commissary at Fernandina, Fla. August 7, 1898, was assigned to duty as Brigade Commissary, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, General Robert H. Hall commanding. He went with the command to Huntsville, Ala., October 1, 1898, and was assigned to duty as Brigade Commissary, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Alabama, serving with that brigade until the 4th Army Corps was disbanded.

He was ordered to report to the General Commissary Department, Porto Rico, at San Juan, for duty, and was assigned as assistant to Chief Commissary Department, Porto Rico. Was discharged June 30, 1899, and commissioned 1st Lieutenant 28th Inf., July 5, 1899.

William H. Plummer, appointed 1st Lieutenant, 26th Inf. Prior to the Spanish-American War was for thirteen years a member of Co. A, 2d Regiment, M. V. M., serving with regiment as 2d Lieutenant during the Cuban campaign, participating in the battles of El Caney, San Juan Hill, the siege of Santiago, including the surrender of Santiago. When the regiment was ordered home he was detailed to look after the sick of the regiment. After performing these duties for seventeen days he was ordered to rejoin his regiment.

J. J. Erwin, Captain and Assistant Surgeon 30th Inf., was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, January 30, 1850, of Norse parentage, and is a graduate in medicine and pharmacy. In the military service he was medical officer in the National Guard of Ohio for six years, and served during the war with Spain for nine months. He is a member Sons of American Revolution, Society War of 1812, Commander Military Order Foreign Wars, Ohio Commandery, Vice Commodore General Military Order Foreign Wars, National Commandery, Sons of Veterans, and is treasurer of the Association Military Surgeons of the United States.

John N. Dunn, appointed 1st Lieutenant, 28th Infantry, enlisted as a private in Company A, 1st Regiment, National Guard of Delaware, in September, 1894, was appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1894; Regimental Sergeant-Major, January, 1894, and Regimental Adjutant, 1st Regiment, National Guard of Delaware, June 30, 1896; was mustered into the United States service May 19, 1898, as Regimental Adjutant, 1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and mustered out of the U. S. service Nov. 6, 1898, with the same rank. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 28th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with rank to date from July 5, 1899.

Charles F. Mason, Major and Surgeon, U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), was appointed Assistant Surgeon May 6, 1886; served as Major and Brigade Surgeons, Volunteers; Medical Inspector, 1st Army Corps, during the Spanish-American war; Commanding Officer, U. S. General Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico, October, 1898, to May, 1899, and in the Porto Rico expedition served on the staff of Major General Brooke, July, 1898.

Edward Davis, recently appointed a Captain in the 33d Regiment of Volunteers, was born in Illinois. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1896, and became a member of the law firm of Palmer, McDonald & Palmer, of Chicago. Enlisting in the 1st Regiment, Illinois National Guard, as a private, he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, and served with his regiment in that capacity at Santiago, being subsequently promoted to 1st Lieutenant and then Captain. His appointment to the Volunteer Service is well merited, and Cornell men look for great things from "Peter."

E. R. Smith, Captain, Co. B, 30th Inf., was born and raised in Washington, Ind. Served in the Indiana Legion. Was Captain in Indiana National Guard for a number of years. Captain Co. D, 159th Indiana Volunteers, and served in that capacity from April 26, 1898, until November 23, 1898, at which time the 159th Indiana Volunteers were mustered out. He was commissioned Captain July 5, 1899, and later ordered to report to the 30th Inf., where he proceeded to join station at Fort Sheridan. Capt. Smith is the only son of Capt. S. M. Smith, late 24th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of Washington, Ind.

Kenneth M. Burr, appointed Captain, 30th Inf., U. S. V., was born in Anderson, Ind., in 1872. Educated in the High School of that city, at Peekskill Military Academy, and at De Pau University. Entered Indiana National Guard in 1891 as 1st Lieutenant. Elected Captain in 1893. Served during coal and railroad strikes of 1894. Resigned in 1896. Organized company at outbreak of Spanish-American War, and served in the 100th Ind. Vol. Inf., which was formerly the 4th Inf., I. N. G., as Captain Co. I, from April 26, 1898, to April 25, 1899. Was stationed in Cuba at Matanzas.

Frank D. Newberry, appointed Captain 30th Inf., is a native of Michigan. He left Williams College, Mass., in April, 1861, and enlisted in the 5th New York Vols. (Duryea's Zouaves), and served until muster out of Regiment. He joined the M. N. G. in 1876, and served continuously as Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General until 1890. He again took a Captaincy in 2d Inf., M. N. G., in April, 1896, and was Captain of Co. A at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He took the company into the 32d Michigan Vol. Inf. in May, 1898, and served until November 5 of that year.

W. A. Castle, 1st Lieutenant, 31st Inf., was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., March 9, 1872, and was educated at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. He was a Captain of Co. M, 17th Inf., O. N. G., for three years prior to the Spanish-American War. He served as Captain in 7th Ohio Volunteers, and has been Principal of the Dennison (Ohio) High School for the past four years. He was mustered out of United States service November 6, 1898, and appointed 1st Lieutenant July 17, 1899.

John F. Ryan, appointed Captain in the 30th Inf., was born in County Clare, Ireland, April, 1866. He went to Chicago in 1883. Served as a private Chicago Zouaves 1885; 2d Lieutenant 7th Inf., Illinois National Guard, February, 1894. Served at strikes Mount Olive, Ill., and Debs railroad strike 1894. He served as Captain of Co. I, 7th Illinois Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed Captain 30th U. S. Vol. Inf., July 5, 1899.

William S. Wells, Jr., 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., was formerly Captain of Co. F, 3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 29th Volunteer Infantry, on July 13, 1899. He was born in Minnesota September 8, 1877, and is now on special recruiting service for 29th Volunteer Infantry at Huntsville, Ala.

Rowland S. Pike, 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, October 17, 1876. Educated at East Florida Seminary, State Military Institute, Gainesville, Fla. Served two years as Sergeant Major, Florida State Militia. Enlisted B Troop, 6th U. S. Cav., at Tampa, Fla., May 22, 1898. Went with regiment to Cuba in General Shafter's expedition, and was mentioned for gallantry in the charge on the right of San Juan Hill, battle of Santiago, July 1 and 3, 1898. He was honorably discharged at Montauk Point, September,

1898, and appointed 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., U. S. Vols., July 11, 1899.

J. Cabell Minor, appointed Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 29th Inf., was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, 1858. He graduated in medicine University of Virginia, Virginia, 1882, and practiced profession in Arkansas until April, 1898, then accepted a commission as Major and Surgeon, 1st Inf., Arkansas Volunteers, in Hispano-American War. Mustered out October, 1898. Served as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., from December, 1898, to July 10, 1899, when commission was received and accepted as Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., being assigned to 29th Inf.

Max Wagner, 2d Lieutenant, 26th Inf., is a son of Dr. L. P. Wagner, Surgeon of 114th N. Y. Vols., in the Civil War. He was born March 14, 1866, in St. James's Parish, S. C., and was educated at the Military School, King's Mountain, N. C. Was in the class of Expert Signal Signalists, Ft. Myer, Va., 1885-6. He served four years and three months as a private in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; six months as 2d Lieutenant, 5th Co., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, and was Signal Officer with 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers at the night march, when the Spanish position was turned at Coamo, and was commended officially by all commanders from company to division.

Lewis M. Clark, 2d Lieutenant, 28th Inf., was 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain. In the battle of Coamo, Porto Rico, Lieut. Clark, with the aid of a single United States soldier, Pvt. Barton, of Bradford, made prisoners of thirty armed Spanish Regulars, demanding the surrender of their arms and confining them in their own barracks while he despatched for aid. He received the sword of the Spanish Commandant at the surrender of the forces, and was afterward placed in charge of the nearly 200 prisoners. Lieut. Clark has been thirteen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is an expert sharpshooter.

George H. Armitage, 2d Lieutenant, 32d Regiment, was born at Keokuk, Ia., July 10, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He served ten years in the 2d Regiment, Iowa National Guard, and was a Corporal when that regiment went to Des Moines in April 26, 1898, for muster in to the Volunteer Service. He was appointed Sergeant May 17, 1898, and was mustered out of 50th Iowa November 30, 1898. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant July 23, 1899, and assigned to 32d Regiment at Fort Leavenworth.

Roy L. Fernald, 2d Lieutenant, 26th Inf., was born at Winterport, Me., January 31, 1875, and graduated at the University of Maine class of 1896. He enlisted May 13, 1898, in Co. C, 7th U. S. Inf., and was slightly wounded at El Caney, and was discharged by reason of G. O. A. G. O., No. 40, February 12, 1898. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and assigned to 26th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899.

Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., appointed 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., was born at Newbery, S. C., in 1875. He is a graduate of Clawson College, a military institution. Was 1st Lieutenant, 2d S. C. Regiment, U. S. V. While in the 2d S. C. Regiment he saw foreign service, being three months in Cuba. He is at present on detached service as recruiting officer for the 29th Inf., U. S. V.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Once more has the rattle of musketry and roar of cannon broken in on the monotonous patter of the ever falling rain. August 9 General MacArthur's forces at San Fernando, at the northern limit of the American sphere of occupation, decided to move against the rebels. The Americans' position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying, except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly. The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally, two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to warrant the attempt.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the 1st Art. shelling Bacolor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's 36th Inf. struck Bacolor from the rear, and drove the rebels out. Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and several revolving cannon on board, then moved out on the railroad track, in the center of our lines. Soon afterward these guns did sharp execution. Battery K, of the 3d Art., and a hundred men of the Iowa Regiment made a feint toward Mexico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa Regiment, the 17th Regiment, and a battalion of the 22d, under General Wheaton, on the right, and the 9th, 12th and 36th regiments, under General Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving a heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches, and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them, and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops. The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep. The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm, and then retreating in disorder, falling back westward toward Poric.

The Americans covered five miles in the first five hours, and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations, instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and is considered to be a better base of operations than San Fernando. The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa Regiment, the 17th Regiment, the 9th Regiment, the 12th Regiment, Bell's new 36th Regiment, a battalion of the 16th Regiment, Troop E, of the 4th Cav., and fifteen guns. The 12th and 17th Regiments had the sharpest engagements. The reports indicate that the 9th Inf. suffered the greatest loss, though the casualties of all the regiments have not yet been reported. The weather was extremely hot, and our troops suffered greatly, but there was no faltering. The scene of the fighting has been covered by maps we have already published. Angeles is about ten miles northeast of San Fernando.

Capt. Deems, with a provost guard, captured a noted Filipino fakir, with several aliases, who, by means of ventriloquism, has persuaded the natives that he has

supernatural powers. He raised much money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and corralled thirty Filipinos. Many others escaped. The troops also captured \$1,000. Immanuel, as the fakir is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" have created excitement among the natives, who believed them.

There has been a strong suspicion that for some time past insurgents were among the natives entering Manila. The Provost Marshal took steps to learn if the suspicions were true, and he soon discovered that rebels had entered the city, and were actively plotting to start riots. They were also engaged in smuggling arms for the use of the enemy. At midnight August 8, the men engaged in hunting down the conspirators, located their headquarters in a cigar factory in Binondo. A company of the 6th Inf. surrounded the place. Then some of the soldiers raided the factory and captured forty-three rebels, including a number of officers belonging to the Filipino Army. There were more men in the building, but they managed to make their escape by means of the roof of the factory and the adjoining buildings.

The gunboat Napidan recently shelled Paete on the lake near Santa Cruz. Lieut. Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and, steaming in close, opened fire with his six-pounders. The people fled to the hills, but one child was killed. Many buildings were damaged.

Capt. A. H. Otis, of Co. A, Washington Regiment, is reported by the cable to have been placed in arrest by General Lawton, after the capture of Calamba, for slowness in disembarking his command from the cascos and wading through the marshes under fire.

The steamship Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was burned August 2, by the rebels.

Aguinaldo has appealed to the Powers for recognition of Filipino independence. The old argument is advanced that the rebels had taken the sovereignty of the islands from Spain, and that she had no right to cede them to the United States. They repeat the claim that American Consuls and Generals acknowledged their sovereignty, and insist they have letters to prove it.

The Island of Balabac, which was the scene of the brush with the Moros, is situated southeast of the Island of Palawan, the most westerly of the Philippines. The island is twenty-two miles long. The Manila, the vessel described in the official despatches published elsewhere, is a captured transport. It is evident from the despatch that the Manila left a landing force there to guard the light.

The Lloyds of London declare that no British steamer called the Florida has been in Philippine waters. The Florida is said to have been captured by the Oregon and the Princeton while filibustering.

So numerous are counterfeiters in the Philippines that there is talk of extending the Secret Service to Manila to break up the different bands.

A battalion of the 12th Infantry made a reconnaissance in the direction of Poric, but the enemy there scattered. The main body of the American Army is at Calicut. The line now includes the towns of Gungua and Santa Rita.

Maj. General Otis on August 10 issued an order closing the ports in the hands of the insurgents to inter-island traffic. Aguinaldo issued a decree July 24, dated from Tarlac, closing the insurgent ports to vessels flying the American flag, and inviting vessels under other flags to visit them. Vessels under foreign flags cannot traffic these ports without running the blockade.

The Concord, Yorktown, Callao and Pampanga bombarded San Fernando de la Union, August 8. The Filipinos replied with cannon and musketry for an hour and then fled to the hills, the gunboats firing on them with their machine guns until the rebels disappeared. The bombardment was continued for some time afterward, and many houses were riddled and destroyed, but the town was not set on fire. The gunboats did not land men. The rebel losses are not known.

TESTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The Bureau of Ordnance continues its experiments at Sandy Hook with high explosives. Tests were made Aug. 8 of the new high explosive, thorite, the discovery of Dr. Hiram Tuttle of Tacoma, Wash., and it is said the results were highly satisfactory. The New York "Sun," which had a full account of the trial, says:

"A 12-inch service shell was charged with 39 pounds of this new destroyer, and fired from a sea-coast rifle. The shell was not fused. The explosive withstood the enormous pressure of the detonation of 450 pounds of brown powder at the base of the shell, and went out to sea without exploding. Thorite, in all tests made by Maj. Heath at Sandy Hook, has been fired with absolute safety, and a test is yet to be made showing that it cannot withstand severe service conditions. One of the ordnance officers at the Hook yesterday told the 'Sun' reporter that thorite was showing up remarkably well, and that it seemed that it was such a high-order destroyer and at the same time so safe to use, that its adoption would render unnecessary any further experimenting with shells specially designed to protect the bursting charges of high explosives from the shock of firing and impact. The tests of the Isham diaphragm shell will be renewed within a fortnight. On Monday, Aug. 7, twenty shells, each carrying two and a half pounds of thorite, were fired from a five-inch siege gun with perfect success. The high-chamber pressure of 40,000 pounds to the square inch, 4,000 pounds above the service pressure, was recorded during the firing. Previously thorite had been fired from the two-and-a-half inch Sims-Dudley powder-pneumatic gun, to determine its destructive force. The shell was fused, and the crater made by the explosion down the beach indicated that the new explosive is about as powerful as blasting-gelatin. A seven-inch shell was fired from the Ames rifle. This shell carried a little over five pounds of thorite, and the shell, when it exploded, flew into thousands of pieces."

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Provincial Court, of San Juan, Porto Rico, has passed the death sentence upon Henry James, an American, found guilty of murder in having fired into a crowd, killing a boy. The native newspapers protest against the execution of the sentence. Their contention is that the death penalty is against the traditions of the Porto Ricans.

The newly appointed district judges took the oath of office Aug. 7 at Havana. A protest made by General Wilson, commander of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, against the appointment of certain of the judges, caused much comment.

Considerable indignant comment has been caused at Havana among Army officers by the statement that the administration of General Rafael de Corderas, Chief of Police of Havana, has been bad, and that the Police Department here is thoroughly disorganized. American officers who are especially interested in watching re-

sults say generally that, considering the length of time the department has been organized, the police of Havana are in splendid condition.

Governor General Brooke denies that Mrs. Brooke has written any letter, such as the one reported to have been addressed to a resident of Chattanooga, stating that both she and her husband had become tired of living in Cuba.

Fewer than 200 American soldiers now remain in Havana, all the others having been sent to camp at Marianao in order to avoid the spread of epidemics. The withdrawal of the troops shows how quiet and orderly the city is.

A leading Havana merchant is quoted as saying that in the event of Cuba becoming a republic it would be a case of negro domination like that of Hayti. He figures that out of a voting total of 400,000, the whites number but 175,000, lumping white Cubans and Spaniards.

Representatives of the recently suppressed Havana newspaper, "El Reconcentrado," have gone to Washington to protest to Secretary Root.

The nonsense published by a New York paper that the American officers in Cuba were receiving extra allowances deceived nobody acquainted with the facts. General Brooke's allowance is \$7,500 a year; General Ludlow's, \$5,000; Maj. Davis's, \$2,500, and Col. Bliss's, \$3,000. These sums are given not as an addition to the salaries, but for legitimate expenses.

In compliance with a recommendation by General Otis an order has been issued directing that all of the Army transports shall coal at Nagasaki, both on the voyage to Manila and on the return trip. This will avoid the delays caused by coaling at Manila, which has prevented the departure of the transports on scheduled time.

The City of Peking, which left San Francisco for Hong Kong by way of Honolulu and Yokohama, took among her cargo 321,440 pounds of shot, the first shipment, it is said, ever made to Japan; 107,650 pounds of pig lead and 54,758 pounds of sheet lead.

Lieut. Comdr. Osterhaus, U. S. N., treasurer of the Navy Auxiliary Athletic Association, has issued the following announcement from Annapolis, of interest to the services: "The executive committee of the Navy Auxiliary Athletic Association announces to the officers of the Navy that a game of football between the cadets of the Naval and Military Academies has been arranged. By courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania the game will be played on Franklin Field, in Philadelphia, at 2 p. m., December 2, 1899. Admittance to the game will be by invitation only. No gate receipts will be permitted. The invitations will be issued to officers of the Navy and their friends upon application to the committee of the N. A. A. A. As soon as all arrangements have been completed notice as to the steps necessary to obtain invitations will be given. The expenses of this game for coaches and other preparations will be unusually large. All officers desiring to share in these expenses will please send their contributions to the treasurer of the N. A. A. A."

In the hurricane that swept Porto Rico August 8, three United States soldiers were injured at Aibonito. El Caney was leveled to the ground and two United States cavalrymen were injured, many cavalry horses being killed. A courier from Humacao, brought this report from Capt. Eben Swift, 5th U. S. Cav.: "Humacao was totally destroyed by the hurricane. Forty-six bodies have been recovered, and there are many more in the debris. Eight privates of troop C were injured, two fatally. Sergt. King, of the 11th Inf., was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing. At the Port of Humacao eighteen bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred people are starving here."

At the last sitting of the Hague Peace Conference, letters that had passed between the Queen of Holland and the Pope were read. Her Majesty's letter besought the Holy Father to lend his moral support to the work of the conference. The Papal reply was to the effect that the conference had his sympathy, but his allusion to the pacific character of the Church was so pointed as to make it doubtful whether the Pontiff did not think his ministry could be more efficacious than such conferences in bringing nations together. In fact, the Pope refers specifically to the work he accomplished in deciding the disputes between Germany and Spain, and to his position as arbitrator of South America.

Adj. General Nalle, of Richmond, Va., on August 8, received an urgent request from Mayor Simpson, of Alexandria, for arms and ammunition for the Alexandria Light Infantry Blues. The telegram stated that a negro uprising was threatened to-night, as the result of a lynching, and the city was without adequate protection. One hundred rifles and a supply of ammunition was at once sent.

The expected uprising in San Domingo has taken place and adherents of Don Juan Isidro Jimenez have occupied several towns, including Manzanilla, Guayubin, Sabanaeta and Dajabon. Armed steamers are watching the coast to prevent the landing of an insurrection party. Recruiting for the insurgents is going on in Hayti. General Jimenez says he will remain in Havana, Cuba, for the present. In Hayti danger of an outbreak is subsiding.

BROWN SEGMENTAL TUBE WIRE GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some time since we gave you an official report, which you published, of the first 100 rounds fired in the official test of 300 rounds all told, to be fired by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, out of the first (type) 5-inch Brown segmental tube rapid-fire wire gun; said official test made at Birdsboro, Pa. We take pleasure in notifying you that since that time the rest of 200 rounds have been fired out of the gun, thereby completing the test as per terms and conditions under our contract with the United States Government with the first 5-inch type gun. Our contract required that the muzzle velocity should not be less than 2,600 feet per second, with a good smokeless powder that should not give a pressure of over 40,000 pounds per square inch, using a projectile of 55 pounds weight for the 5-inch gun and 100 pounds weight for the 6-inch gun. Our contract also stated that the gun must be fired for endurance 300 rounds or less as rapidly as practicable at our proving grounds, five rounds to be fired with pressures of about 45,000 pounds, and not to exceed 50,000 pounds, those to be included in but at the close of the test.

We beg leave to report that we have fired the 300 rounds as above, producing an average velocity of 2,600 feet per second for each round fired out of the gun, some of the velocities running up to 2,700 and 2,800 feet per second, and one of them nearly 2,900 feet per second. All of the last five shots, as per terms and conditions of our contract to be about 45,000 pounds pressure per square inch, as a matter of fact were way above that, carrying the high velocities right along with them. The first of the five high-pressure shots at the close of the said 300 rounds test was 48,600 pounds pressure per square inch. The second one was 45,900 pounds pressure per square inch. The third one was 47,480 pounds pressure per square inch. The fourth one was 48,760 pounds

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pressure per square inch, and the fifth one was 48,820 pounds pressure per square inch. We think that this record is without parallel in the testing of any gun of the same caliber and the same length, using a 50-pound projectile and a good smokeless powder, as we used in this test, in the history of the world, and it is a record that everybody, in and out of the Army and Navy, may well be proud of.

Very respectfully yours,
Trustees of the Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun.

The launch of the torpedo boat destroyer Bayley, which was to have taken place at Morris Heights, N. Y., August 21, it is said, has been indefinitely postponed on account of a strike of iron workers.

The following telegram was sent out this week by direction of General Miles to the commanding officers of each of the volunteer regiments now being organized in this country: "The Major General commanding the Army directs that from this time on special attention be given to the instruction of your regiment in target practice and outpost duty."

Ensign H. C. Mac Farland, of the U. S. S. Samar, has received warm commendation from Comdr. Chas. S. Sperry, of the Yorktown, for his activity in breaking up the insurgent traffic on the west coast of Panay. He destroyed thirteen vessels, all having cargoes except one. Captured natives were set ashore with their personal effects. Comdr. Sperry and General Hughes are of the opinion that the insurgents are occupied in throwing troops into Negros and Leyte from southwest Luzon and Panay.

On the return of Secretary Root to Washington General Miles called his attention to the proposed changes in the regulations regarding the Inspector General's Department. To the representative of the Army and Navy Journal Secretary Root said: "Secretary Alger's order has not been distributed yet. Changes will be made in it that will make it satisfactory to all concerned. I have had a conference with the Major General Commanding, the Assistant Secretary of War and the Adjutant General, and the order will be modified." It is stated that the changes proposed will continue the authority of the General Commanding.

We learn that the only accident that happened to the Brown Segmental Wire Wound gun in the trial near Birdsboro, Pa., was the straining of the breech bushing ring, due to extraordinary high pressure in firing the first of the five rounds in completing the 300 round test. A new bushing ring was substituted, by permission of the Ordnance Department, and the trial with the 300 rounds completed. The accident was limited to the breech mechanism and the wire wound system was in no way responsible for it. The best steel jacket which is common to all guns, and is no part of the system, may have been crushed, but not sufficient to prevent the continuance of the trial, as the following despatch will show:

BIRDSBORO, PA., AUGUST 9, 1899.
Test finished. Three hundred shots fired. The five high pressure shots were away above the pressure required. Breech action worked to perfection. MacNutt seems pleased.

J. H. BROWN.

The contract of the company requires that the gun shall stand a minimum pressure, about 45,000 and not to exceed 50,000 pounds. The five high pressure shots showed the following pressures: 48,600 pounds; 45,900 pounds; 47,430 pounds, 48,760 pounds, and 48,820 pounds per square inch.

Secretary Root returned to Washington on Thursday after an absence of several days, during which time he visited the President and laid before him the latest plans for facilitating the departure of troops for the Philippines. Mr. Root has now actively begun the management of the War Department, and his hand may hereafter be recognized in every important measure decided upon and ordered. He will familiarize himself with every detail of the Department as rapidly as time will permit, but for the present he is confining his attention almost entirely to the preparations for equipping, arming, and getting ready the new regiments for service under General Otis. His declaration that the campaign would be pushed with vigor and that neither men nor expense would be considered in the Administration's efforts to promptly quell the uprising, has made a most favorable impression. It may help to convince the Filipinos of their mistake in assuming that this Government was weary of the war and in a mood to abandon its position in the islands. There is no doubt that the President has determined to strike quickly and decisively at the enemy when the campaign opens this autumn, and that he has directed the army shall be in prime condition for the work not later than Nov. 1. There was considerable gossip in Washington this week respecting the possibility of some officer being sent to supersede General Otis in command, but it was without foundation. There is not the remotest probability of any change being made, as it has never been proposed to relieve General Otis. Of course no one is being considered as his successor.

Adjutant General Corbin, replying to a letter from Representative C. R. Landis, of Indiana, submits the following statement of deaths in the army between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899: Killed—Officers: Cuba, 21; Philippines, 20; United States, 1. Total, 42. Enlisted men: Cuba, 223; Porto Rico, 4; Philippines, 233; United States, 5. Total, 465. Died of Wounds—Officers: Cuba, 10; Philippines, 10; United States, 2. Total, 22. Enlisted men: Cuba, 64; Porto Rico, 8; Philippines, 82; at sea, 7; United States, 6. Total 167. Died of disease, etc.—Officers: Cuba, 34; Porto Rico, 4; Philippines, 11; at sea, 9; United States, 106. Total, 164. Enlisted men: Cuba, 888; Porto Rico, 251; Philippines, 369; Hawaii, 46; at sea, 204; United States, 3,985. Total, 5,743. Aggregate—Cuba, 1,240; Porto Rico, 267; Philippines, 725; Hawaii, 46; at sea, 220; United States, 4,105. Grand total, 6,605. This is certainly a very favorable showing for the Philippines, and the figures completely answer the wild statements concerning the horrors of campaigning in that country. The brief campaign in Cuba cost the lives of 21 officers and only 20 men were killed in the Philippines. The number of officers dying of wounds is the same in both islands, and what larger in the Philippines. The deaths of officers from disease have been three times as great in Cuba as in the Philippines, and the deaths of enlisted men more than twice as great. It is a noticeable fact that 62 per cent. of the aggregate losses from deaths in our Army during the fourteen months ending with the 1st of July, 1899, were among the troops in the United States, not subject to the risks of war or to the dangers of unaccustomed climate, as to which so much has been said.

Surg. General Sternberg has received a report from Col. Greenleaf, Medical Inspector, on the condition of the Presidio of San Francisco, which is now occupied by three regiments, the 2d Oregon, the 1st Nebraska and 10th Pennsylvania and the Utah Battery, aggregating about 3,500 men. The report speaks in highly favorable terms of the condition of the camp.

The Navy Department this week directs that the work of overhauling the converted yachts Wasp, Frolic and Dorothen shall be conducted at Norfolk Navy Yard. It is believed by the Bureau of Navigation that small vessels of this type can be employed to advantage in survey and coast work, which has heretofore been done by ships of a much larger type. The converted yacht Eagle has been engaged in this work for some time. In this connection the Navigation Bureau announces this week the embarrassment due to a lack of officers for command will soon be relieved, and that officers will be available for all the ships which may be necessary to retain in commission.

Comdr. P. S. St. John, R. N., who recently arrived at Vancouver from Manila, where his ship was stationed, is reported in a newspaper interview to have made violent criticism of General Otis, the American Army, its discipline and the general conduct of affairs in the Philippines, ending with an expression of opinion that in a short time the islands would pass to British authority. According to the interview Mr. St. John is said to have declared that "General Otis was an old woman, that he was incapable and inefficient, that the troops were poorly disciplined, and things in the Army in a most reprehensible state." The attention of the War Department has been directed to the interview, and it is suggested that Secretary Root request Secretary Hay to ask the British Government to inquire as to the accuracy of St. John's statement. This would seem to be giving altogether too much importance to the lively imaginings of some "bright young man" of the Canadian Pacific press. It is much more likely that "the little boy lied" than that an officer of Her Majesty's service would be so free with his tongue.

MARINES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is flourishing, and in a short time the 2d Battalion of Marines will be ready to start for Manila. This will be the second detachment of 1,200 Marines to be sent to the Philippines. About three months ago the 1st Battalion was sent from Brooklyn, New York, and are now stationed in the navy yard at Cavite. The 2d Battalion will be under the command of Maj. W. F. Elliott, who achieved distinction at Guantanamo during the engagement between the Marines and Spaniards, and in which the Marines made such an enviable record.

It is thought the 2d Battalion of Marines will start for San Francisco in a few days, and as soon as another battalion is recruited, they will be sent also. There will be one whole regiment of 1,200 men when the last contingent arrives, and there is no doubt that after the rainy season is over and active hostilities are resumed this regiment will be often heard from. Taking private letters as a source of information, and these are usually the most reliable, the men are being well taken care of, and there has been no sickness of any kind, except that incidental to ordinary camp life at home. They are well fed, well housed, well officered and appropriately clothed.

A detachment of marines numbering 135, to form a part of the 2d Battalion of Marines in the Philippine Islands, left Washington on August 8 for New York, where they will be placed under the command of Maj. George F. Elliot for transportation to San Francisco and thence to Manila. Capt. F. H. Harrington determined to give the detachment a fitting farewell, and ordered the Marine band to accompany them to the station, where they were given a parting concert, and where their friends gathered about to bid them goodspeed on their patriotic mission. The detachment was under the command of 1st Lieut. R. F. Wynne. The 2d battalion of Marines, upon arriving at the Philippines, will be placed on guard duty at Cavite, which Rear Adm. Watson desires to make more secure from raids of the rebels.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

Cadet appointments to Military Academy were made during the past week as follows: Edmund B. Gregory, Canton (14th District), Ill.; Alfred S. Engel, 78 Essex street, New York City (9th District), N. Y.; Isidore L. Broadwin (alternate), 28 Rutgers street, New York City (9th District), N. Y.; Thomas R. Pearce, Harrisburg (22d District), Ill.; Oscar E. Stuart, Chamberlain, S. D.; Emil Laurson (alternate), Mitchell, S. D.; Albert H. Barkley (alternate), 335 William street, East Orange (6th District), N. J.; Samuel C. Lucy, Selma (4th District), Ala.; Wentworth W. Pierce, Warsaw (3d District), N. C.

RECENT DEATHS.

In referring to the death of Col. A. L. Hawkins, of the 10th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Adj. Gen. Stewart, in an official order, says: "History will accord Col. Hawkins a place among the distinguished and devoted soldiers and citizens of the State. He was an able, faithful and brave soldier, competent to lead, willing to obey, trusted implicitly by his superiors, loved and respected by those whom he commanded. In a distant land as an officer in the service of his country, commanding a Volunteer regiment from his native State, with a devotion to duty unsurpassed and an ability as a leader that merited and received the commendation of his superior officers, he has reflected honor upon Pennsylvania, the regiment he commanded, and the people of the Commonwealth, all of whom honored him living and mourn him dead. Yielding up his life in his country's service, truly he has given to the country and the flag he loved the last full measure of devotion."

Governor Geer, of Oregon, has decided to present each member of the 2d Oregon Regiment with a bronze medal, to be cast from one of the cannon captured in the Philippines, if it can be secured. He has written to Gen. Shafter with a view to securing the cannon.

A San Antonio despatch says: The death of Mrs. West, wife of Maj. Parker W. West, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Captain, 5th U. S. Cav.), at present A. A. G., Department of Texas, occurred August 1, from the effects of septicaemia, resulting from an attack of appendicitis. She was the daughter of C. E. Barney, a millionaire dry goods merchant of St. Louis, and was widely known in the social circles of both the United States and the old world, having been eight years of her life in China with her husband, Dr. J. Ward Hall, who was physician to the Emperor.

Capt. Frank H. Mills, U. S. Army, retired, who died

at Fort Leavenworth July 29, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 24th U. S. Inf., from New York in 1873, was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1898, and retired with the rank of Captain 1892 for disability incurred in the line of duty.

The death of Mrs. Sinclair Corse, mother of Mrs. S. C. Gilbreath, has added another sorrow to the latter's life. Within the year she lost both her husband and daughter. The latter, the wife of an officer in the 11th Inf., Mrs. Clagett, has just returned from Manila on the Newport, after a most delightful sojourn of six months in the Orient. She is now visiting her sister, Mrs. General Randall, at Fort Russell, Wyo.—Kansas City Times.

Capt. Paul Harwood, U. S. Army, retired, died suddenly at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, August 7, from apoplexy. He served during the Civil War from 1861 to 1866 as private, Co. E, 8th New York State Militia; Lieutenant, 1st Connecticut Artillery, and Major and Colonel of the 57th U. S. Colored Infantry. In March, 1867, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 27th U. S. Inf.; attained a Captaincy in 1884, and was retired April 20, 1891, for disability in the line of duty. He saw much frontier service, and was in several campaigns. He married in June, 1880, Miss Emma J. Burchell, a daughter of Mr. Henry J. Burchell, of New York. His wife and brother, the Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood, of New Haven, survive him. His father, Lilburn Harwood, died several years ago. The funeral took place in New York with military honors August 10, after which the remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment. He was a companion of the Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Pvt. Henry W. Taylor, U. S. M. C., while on guard at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., August 10, was instantly killed by a runaway car on a side track of the Pennsylvania, which crashed through the gate of the yard where Taylor was standing.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. M. Crowley, 5th U. S. Inf., is at Springfield, Ill.

Lieut. James M. Furlong, 6th U. S. Cav., has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Fort Riley, Kan.

General Frederick Funston has, says a press despatch, stated that he will remain in the Philippines until the war is over.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., and family have left Governors Island to spend a few weeks at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Maj. F. D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Colorado, is a recent visitor to Fort Riley, Kan., and while there was the guest of Col. G. B. Rodney.

Mrs. Crittenden, wife of Capt. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., and her four sons are making their home in Fort Huron, Mich. Her address is 620 Griswold street.

Lieut. F. E. Johnston, 7th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., will attend the encampment of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, which commences Aug. 12.

Maj. Henry Jackson, Capt. J. B. McDonald and Lieuts. E. L. Phillips, R. R. Wallach, and F. J. Koester, 3d U. S. Cav., with Troop I, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort Ethan Allen, on Aug. 10.

Capt. A. C. Ducat, 24th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at San Francisco, and has entered upon duty as A. D. C. to Major General Shafter. The General used to belong to the 24th Infantry himself.

A large tract of land has been given by citizens of Fort Myer Heights, Va., to the Robert E. Lee Monument Association. One of the donors is a Maryland man and the other a Pennsylvanian.

Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Inf., eldest son of Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., who was killed at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, is a recent addition to the California commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Maj. W. I. Sanborn and Capt. D. R. Burnham, U. S. A., retired, and Capt. Edward Davis, 3d Art., are recent transfers to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Chaplain Thomas W. Barry and S. H. Bell, U. S. A., were at 261 West 20th street, New York City, this week on their way to Havana, to report to Major General Brooke for assignment to duty in the Division of Cuba.

Major General Hutton, of Ottawa, Aide to Queen Victoria and Commander of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, and Maj. Laurence G. Drummond, of the Scots Guards, Ottawa, arrived at Plattsburg, Aug. 9, sent in their cards, and were immediately received by the President, and had a very pleasant visit with him.

They can't keep a good man down. That is amply illustrated in the case of Maj. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav. This officer has been transferred from Fort Reno to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he will command the post for some time to come. It's a fine detail, and Maj. Anderson is to be congratulated.—K. C. Times.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier, who was on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at the battle of Manila, was in Chattanooga, Aug. 9, bound for South Pittsburg, Tenn., where on Aug. 20 he will wed Miss Katherine Cooke, one of the best known society belles of the State.

The erection of a monument to commemorate General Stark's heroic march with a thousand men through the wilderness to meet the invasion of the British at Bennington was begun at Peru, Vt., Aug. 7, with the laying of the corner stone, with exercises of special interest. Reuben Bigelow Burton, Jr., of New York, laid the corner stone.

Edward Batchelor, the son of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., at present in Manila, is credited with having hooked a shark while fishing, Aug. 7, off the dock at Fort Slocum. The men secured a boat hook and pulled the shark into shallow water, where they despatched him with clubs. The fish was about four feet long, and the first that has been seen about New Rochelle this season.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Strother, 32d Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 22d U. S. Infantry), has reported at Fort Leavenworth, which gives the "Times" occasion to say: He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth from 1883 to 1885. He may have grown older in years but none in looks. He would be taken by almost any one for a recent graduate of the academy. Col. Strother went with General Merritt to Manila a year ago, and returned by way of the Suez canal and Paris to the United States.

A reception and banquet were given to Maj. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Vols., Colonel 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Past Commander of the commandery, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, while on his way to Manila. Col. Parnell, U. S. A., presided, and about 100 companions and guests were present. Interesting speeches were made by Col. W. R. Parnell, U. S. A.; Gen. Young, Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker, Col. E. H. Plummer, U. S. V.; Col. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.; Capt. A. J. Kelleher, 1st California Vols.; Paymr. W. H. Sells, late U. S. N.; Col. Thomas McGregor, U. S. A., and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes.

Lieut. P. H. McCook, 5th U. S. Inf., is on recruiting duty at Towanda, Pa.

Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., has gone to the Rangley Lakes, Maine.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper, U. S. N., has gone to South Egremont, Mass.

Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N., is at the Wiltshire, Atlantic City, N. J.

Capt. E. Lloyd, 15th U. S. Inf., has changed his address to Cumberland, Md.

Col. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

Capt. S. W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., is at 32 Main street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lieut. J. C. Nichols, 1st U. S. Inf., has changed station to Jackson Barracks, La.

Maj. G. S. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., is at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from Fort Reno.

Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., U. S. A., was at the Holland House, New York City, Aug. 8.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Driggs, U. S. N., was at the Hoffman House, New York City, August 8.

Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th U. S. Art., is on duty at Fort Du Pont, Delaware City, Del.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th U. S. Art., was a visitor at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., retired, has left Washington for a visit to Princeton, N. J.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as Captain of the Port of Havana.

Capt. H. A. Reed, 5th Art., U. S. A., from Porto Rico, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, August 8.

Mrs. W. S. Crosley, wife of Lieut. Crosley, U. S. N., is at the Inskip House, Ocean Parkway, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Capt. G. E. Manning, 3d Ohio Inf., late A. D. C. to Major General Hamilton S. Hawkins, is at Dayton, Ohio.

The address of Col. J. R. Lewis, U. S. A., retired until further orders, will be Seattle Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, U. S. N., who is on sick leave, has left Melrose, Mass., for a visit to Monument Beach, Mass.

The address of Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Inf., who is on duty in the Philippines, is Brigade Headquarters, Iloilo, Island of Panay.

Mrs. Bundy, wife of Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th U. S. Inf., is making her home in Japan, her husband being in the Philippines.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., U. S. A., is at Oceanic, N. J., where he expects to remain while waiting orders prior to going to Manila.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Columbus, leaves there Aug. 12 to spend a fortnight's leave with friends in Vermont.

Ensign R. H. Osborn, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the New York will be detached from that vessel next Tuesday and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, 33d Inf., U. S. V. (Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Art.), lately at Fort Warren, Mass., has joined his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Asst. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U. S. A., is en route from Fort Meade, S. Dak., to Fort Yates, where he has been ordered to duty as Post Surgeon.

Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., retired, was at Berlin, Germany, July 31, expecting to go down the Rhine Valley in August in slow stages and arrive in Cologne in the autumn.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d U. S. Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for San Francisco in advance of the command to take charge of the transport St. Paul from that city to Seattle.

Mrs. A. M. Post has left Narragansett Pier, R. I., for 529 Madison avenue, New York City, where she will make her permanent residence with her father, Mr. John T. Pultz.

Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., was married on July 27 to Miss Mary Agnes Judge, of Salt Lake City. Lieut. Baldwin and wife are now at Fort Wright, Wash.

Lieut. Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., and Miss Ernst sailed on the 25th inst. for Europe. They will join Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell. The latter was Miss Elizabeth Ernst.

Surg. D. M. Appel, U. S. A., was in Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 8, en route to the Adirondacks. Mrs. Appel will reside at 6 Lewis street, Norwalk, Conn., during her husband's absence.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Surg., and Capt. C. P. Townsley, Q. M., and Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., are holding the fort at Old Point Comfort and did not go with the command to Plum Island.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, U. S. N., recently on duty on the Enterprise, left New York on July 12 to join the New Orleans at San Domingo as executive, relieving Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day, ordered home.

Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., sailed for Manila on the Para. He will receive a royal reception from the officers of the 20th U. S. Infantry. The Major deserves everything that can be done for him.—K. C. Times.

Maj. G. Le R. Brown, 10th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York this week from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and reported to Major General Merritt for temporary duty until a transport is ready to sail for Cuba, where his regiment is.

Mrs. James G. Harbord, wife of Lieut. Harbord, U. S. A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine at 1925 N street, Washington, D. C., until she can join her husband, Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 10th Cav., U. S. A., in Manila, Cuba.

The Navy Department, under date of July 10, 1899, issues an addition to uniform regulations No. 1, govern in the Uniforms of Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and enlisted men of the Navy of the United States, as corrected by the last circular, dated Washington, 1899.

Secretary of War Root paid a visit to Plattsburg Barracks Aug. 8, and reviewed the 26th Regiment, U. S. V. He complimented the men upon the proficiency they have obtained in their drills. Secretary Root attended a reception in his honor at the quarters of Col. Edmund Rice, where he met all the officers. The Secretary spent about two hours at the barracks.

Rear Adm. John G. Walker, Professor W. H. Burr, of Columbia, and G. S. Morison, president of the Society of Civil Engineers, all members of a sub-commission representing the Isthmian Canal Commission, sailed from New York, Aug. 9, for Southampton, England, by the American line steamship St. Louis. They will join in Paris General O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., another member of the commission, who preceded them.

Mrs. Katharine Goodwin Markle, daughter of Capt. W. P. Goodwin, U. S. A., was married Aug. 2 at the Holland House, New York, to Mr. Aris Pardee Campbell, of Philadelphia.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending August 9, 1899: Lieut. E. T. Winston, U. S. A.; Capt. G. E. Albee, U. S. A.; Col. M. Cooney, U. S. A.; Ensign E. E. West, U. S. N.; Surg. George Rothganger, U. S. N.; Capt. J. P. Wissner, U. S. A.; Capt. C. B. Thompson, U. S. A.; Capt. M. L. Hersey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hersey, son and daughter; Capt. O'Connor, U. S. A.; Paymr. R. Frazer, U. S. N.

Lieut. W. W. White, U. S. N., and family have gone to the country for the remainder of the present month. Lieut. White has recently returned from an extended trip on the Great Lakes investigating the steaming capacity of the largest "whale-back" yet put afloat, the Alexander McDougal. This fine craft performed her voyage of some 2,200 miles at a good rate of speed, and is undoubtedly an efficient fresh water sailor. Full reports of the data will be prepared later.

James Y. Egbert, of Co. D, 22d U. S. Inf., son of the late General Harry C. Egbert, killed at Calocuan, Luzon, April 26, last while leading his regiment in a charge, has been placed in the insane asylum at Washington, D. C. At the suggestion of General Otis, President McKinley appointed young Egbert to a 2d Lieutenantcy in the Army, but he never has qualified on account of the rapid development of the disease from which he is suffering. His insanity was due to worry and despondency over the death of his father. Young Egbert enlisted as a private in his father's regiment and went to Manila with it.

Referring to the recent marriage at Holbrook, Ariz., of Miss Margaret Schlerf to Hosp. Stwd. Reiss, on duty at Fort Apache, the Washington "Star" says: "Miss Schlerf is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schlerf, and on July 1 she, with her sister, left to attend the N. E. A. convention at Los Angeles, Cal., returning by way of Holbrook. A stop was made here and Mr. Reiss and Judge Jackson met them, the latter performing the ceremony July 12. The most romantic part of the honeymoon was a stage trip by the bride and groom of ninety miles over mountains and valleys to reach their future home at Apache."

Col. Henry Martyn Robert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., assisted by his youngest daughter, Mrs. Clarence Vernon Fowler, is again entertaining one of his numerous house parties at Belmont, the Colonel's country home in Haworth, N. J. This time it is composed of young people only. With tennis tournaments, cycling parties, dancing and rambles in the beautiful little woods belonging to Belmont, the guests find the days go only too quickly. The tennis tournament of mixed doubles held last week was won by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence V. Fowler, the handicap single being won by Mr. C. V. Fowler. At the close of the house party Mr. and Mrs. Fowler leave Belmont for the Thousand Islands, shooting the rapids and Montreal.

A very pretty wedding took place Saturday evening, Aug. 5, at the residence of Maj. John S. Loud, U. S. A., Washington, the bride being Miss Hortense B. Poulin, of St. Louis, and the groom Lieut. Ota Walter Bell, 3d U. S. Cav., now under orders for Manila. The wedding, which was not to have taken place until autumn, was hastened by the groom's orders. Miss Poulin was a guest in Maj. Loud's family, and in prospect of Lieut. Bell going at once to the Philippines consented to be married immediately and accompany him to his new post. The bride and groom entered the room together, to the strains of "Lohengrin," attended by Miss Dorothy Loud and Lieut. E. M. Supplee, U. S. A., of Fort Myer. The bride wore a dainty and becoming gown of white organdie, with tulle veil fastened by orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Loud wore white organdie, with yellow ribbons matching her bouquet of chrysanthemums. Rev. Father Foley, of St. Paul's, officiated. Among the guests, in addition to Maj. Loud and family, were General Bernard, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Hart, of the Soldiers' Home; Maj. Swigert and the Misses Swigert, Maj. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Rafferty and Mrs. Clarke, all of Fort Myer. Lieut. Bell and his bride left for the Pacific coast to sail almost immediately for Manila.

The New York "Tribune" says: Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from Connecticut, who has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several days, went to Europe August 9. Senator Hawley is just going over to England to meet his wife and family and come home with them. The Senator is much interested in the campaign of the Philippines, and in a discussion of it said: "I have received many communications from Manila within the last few weeks, and their contents have been such that I thought it advisable to bring them to the attention of the President, which I have done. While the information contained in them is confidential, and therefore I cannot make it public, yet I will say that it is startling, and convinces me that the Army in the Philippines should be greatly increased, and that immediately. As for General Otis, there is nothing wrong with him. He is a first class general, afraid of nothing, and naturally has enemies. The same men who are attacking him, tried to kill off Sternberg, and failing in this they killed off Alger in a way, and succeeding in this, they now want to raise a hue and cry about Otis. Give General Otis troops enough and he will settle the war with expedition." Senator Hawley said he was delighted to hear of Mr. Root's selection as Secretary of War. "for," he added, "his father was my beloved professor at Hamilton College, and he and I were classmates."

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sampson, left Newport, R. I., August 4 for Bar Harbor, Me. The New York Massachusetts and Indiana were the first to arrive, and were joined later by the Brooklyn and Texas. The whole town was gay with bunting in honor of the visiting squadron, and its arrival was the signal for a succession of entertainments. On August 7 Admiral Sampson and the principal officers from the New York, Massachusetts and Indiana came ashore to attend the ball given at the Malvern in their honor by the Canoe Club. The ballroom was gayly decorated with flags and bunting and banks of palms. Among the officers present were Admiral Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Bayley, Lieut. C. C. Rogers, J. B. Blish and A. C. Almy, Ensigns H. P. Perrill and A. J. Wadhams, Naval Cadets J. S. Graham and J. W. Clement, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, Lieut. J. B. Bernadon and W. K. Harrison, Ensign W. M. Falconer, Naval Cadet J. E. Bailey, Capt. C. J. Train, Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles and T. N. Potts, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, S. S. Wood and Victor Blue, Naval Cadets L. Shane, E. B. Fenner and G. A. Bissett. On August 8 a reception was given in honor of the fleet by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, of New York, at Keewayden. Admiral Sampson arrived late, but a large number of officers from the warships were present. On August 9 a reception was tendered Admiral Sampson and his officers from 4 till 7 in a large tent pavilion which was erected near the reading room, for this purpose, over 800 invitation being sent out for the event.

Lieut. W. Walke, 7th U. S. Art., is at Hotel Hamilton, Hagerstown.

Capt. W. S. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf., is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d U. S. Art., has gone to Chase's Lake, N. Y.

The cadets on the Naval Academy practice ship Annapolis expect to visit West Point, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Beatty, U. S. N., is in Hong Kong after visiting Manila, P. I.

Lieut. John H. Rowen, U. S. N., leaves San Francisco August 17, for duty on the Asiatic station.

Miss Pinkie Dyer, sister of Capt. Dyer, U. S. A., is passing the summer at Auburn, New York State.

Mrs. Wintrop, widow of the late Col. Wintrop, U. S. A., is now traveling in Europe, and will join friends in Rome in September.

Surg. General Wyman deserves much credit for the active measures he has taken in stamping out yellow fever at Hampton, Va.

Mrs. William L. Alexander, wife of Col. Alexander, of the Commissary General's Department, has gone to Denver, Col., for two months.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lester A. Beardslee are spending the summer on the continent, and at last accounts they were at Trieste, Austria.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Maj. H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. A., is passing the summer at the Warm Springs, Va. Her mother, Mrs. Henderson, is also there.

Maj. Randolph Dickens, U. S. M. C., is in Washington, D. C., visiting friends. He has been in the Philippines all during the war, and is now enjoying a three months' leave of absence.

Naval Attaché Lieut. Comdr. William H. Beecher, U. S. N., is said by a Berlin despatch to have been received by Kaiser Wilhelm on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern a few days ago.

Col. L. L. Livingston and family, who have for the past two months been the guests of Mrs. Sidney E. Stuart, Wilmington, Del., are now at the Powhatan Hotel, Charlestown, W. Va., where they will be until October.

Inspr. General Breckenridge is still kept in Washington, D. C., on his official duties. His family are passing the summer at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, in a quiet way, as they are still in mourning for the late Ensign Breckenridge.

Mrs. J. C. P. DeKrafft, widow of the late Rear Admiral DeKrafft, of the U. S. Navy, with her family, has moved to the Woodley Inn on the heights of Georgetown, for the summer. Mrs. Woods, a widowed daughter from Chicago, is visiting Mrs. DeKrafft.

Mrs. Hawley, wife of Comdr. J. M. Hawley, of the Bureau of Navigation, with her family, has gone to the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts for the remainder of the summer, and will pay visits to her home in the vicinity of Boston before her return.

The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, Capt. Moses, U. S. M. C., Comdr. F. H. Delano, and Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, to investigate the collision of the Dolphin with a ferryboat in New York, convened Aug. 8 at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Lieut. Charles Webster, U. S. N., has taken the pleasant residence on Cambridge Place, Georgetown, and will occupy it on the expiration of his leave of absence, about the 15th of the present month. Lieut. Webster has an assignment in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Mr. William Saxton, the efficient Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, accompanied by his sister, Miss Saxton, has gone to the coast of Maine for a brief holiday and rest from the arduous duties of the office. Mr. Saxton occupies the desk so long filled by Maj. Dare, of the Q. M. D.

Rear Admiral William K. Mayo, U. S. N., has a fine residence on Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C., but has gone into the country during the heated term. It is the intention of the Admiral and Mrs. Mayo to entertain extensively the coming winter, and their house is admirably suited for a winter campaign in the social world.

In the August issue of "Marine Engineering" Comdr. Webster, U. S. N., has an entertaining paper on the various marine growths which are detrimental to ships, the methods of removal and prevention, and their effects. The paper is illustrated with photographs taken by the writer. The article forms a strong plea for sheathed ships and an efficient system of naval docks.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Maj. C. D. Cowles, U. S. A., is visiting her son, Cadet Carlisle Cowles, at West Point. Maj. Cowles is at the Presidio, Cal., getting the recruits at that point into shape for the approaching Philippine campaign. Mrs. Cowles has recently visited her daughter in Georgetown, D. C., who is the wife of Mr. Ramsey, a son of the well-known Admiral Ramsey, of the Navy.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Keats Rogers, wife and daughter of Capt. John Rogers, U. S. A., are traveling through Europe, and will return in October with Mrs. Claggett and the Misses Claggett. After a visit to Cape May and the Northern resorts Capt. and Mrs. Rogers will return to the inn at Chevy Chase, Md., for the fall months before returning to their home, 1310 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Senator Platt, of New York, is responsible for the appointment of 2d Lieut. William M. Copp, 6th Art., who, it is alleged in Manila despatches, to have ordered the Napidan, in which he was in command, to fire on the friendly village of Paente, Island of Luzon, when a native was killed and the inhabitants terrified. Senator Platt said in Washington this week that Lieut. Copp came from an excellent family in New York, was well educated and qualified in every way to fill the position he holds. He was confident that an investigation would show he acted under orders, or did what he believed to be his duty.

Capt. Charles J. Train, of the U. S. battleship Massachusetts, went ashore from his vessel at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 5, to give his daughter, Miss Susie Train, in marriage to Mr. August Noble Hand, of New York City. The wedding had a naval tone, for all the principal officers of the Massachusetts were present in full uniform. The ceremony was performed in St. Saviour's Church by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Leffingwell, of Bar Harbor. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Train, her sister, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Leonard Hand of Albany, N. Y., the bridegroom's cousin. The ushers were the bride's brother, Russell Train, a cadet from Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Luther B. Pollard, Arthur Devon Hill and A. C. Train. After the ceremony a reception was given at Toppingwood, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Lawrence. Only the two families, the bridal party and a few intimate friends were present.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 143, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUGUST 5, 1899.

REGARDING THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, July 31, 1899.

The various paragraphs of Article LXXII. of the Army Regulations are amended as follows:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

857. The Inspector General's Department is the department of inspections of the Army, and the Inspector General is charged, under the Secretary of War, with the supervision of all stated inspections. His office is the bureau of the War Department and is the repository of the reports of all such inspections. The sphere of inquiry of the Inspector General's Department includes every branch of military affairs except when specially limited in these regulations or in orders. Inspectors General and Acting Inspectors General will exercise a comprehensive and general observation within the commands to which they may be respectively assigned, over all that pertains to the efficiency of the Army, the condition and state of supplies of all kinds, of arms and equipments, of the expenditure of public property and moneys, and the condition of accounts of all disbursing officers of every branch of the service, of the conduct, discipline, and efficiency of officers and troops, and report with strict impartiality in regard to all irregularities that may be discovered. From time to time they will make such suggestions as may appear to them practicable for the correction of any defect that may come under their observation.

858. Inspectors General or Acting Inspectors General are assigned to armies, army corps, divisions, and geographical departments, and are under the immediate direction of their commanding generals. When not so assigned they are solely under the orders of the Secretary of War. They will each be allowed the necessary clerks and an orderly or messenger. When assignments have not been made to armies, army corps, divisions, and geographical departments, or to fill temporary vacancies, commanding generals may detail officers from their commands for such duty, reporting their action to the War Department for the information of the Inspector General.

859. Inspectors General and Acting Inspectors General will report by letter on arriving at their stations to the Inspector General at the War Department; they will furnish him all copies of all orders and written instructions, not confidential, received for tours of inspection, with a report of the dates of departure from, and return to, their posts in obedience thereto; and thereafter, on the last day of each month, will report direct to him their addresses and the duties they have performed during the month. Correspondence in the Inspector General's Department between the head thereof and officers serving therein will be direct, for the purpose of instruction and information with respect to the discharge of their duties; not, however, extending to matters of administration pertaining to military commanders.

860. An Inspector General or Acting Inspector General will make known his orders or instructions to commanding and other officers whose troops and affairs he is directed to inspect, and these officers will see that every facility and assistance, including clerical aid and an orderly, if requested, are afforded.

861. An Inspector General or Acting Inspector General will not give orders, unless specially authorized to do so, and then only in the name of the superior giving such authority. He will make written memoranda on the spot of any defect, irregularity, or neglect, as well as any particular excellence, observed during his inspections. When in the course of an inspection an inspector obtains confidential information respecting matters affecting the public service, he will communicate such information in a special report, oral or written.

862. An Inspector General or Acting Inspector General will exercise the greatest care that he does no injustice to organizations or individuals. He will report with strict impartiality all irregularities, and should refrain from informal conversation or comment upon subjects under inspection. When investigating accusations prejudicial to the character of an officer, he will make known to the officer their nature, and give him an opportunity to make his own statement in writing, which will be appended to the report. Copies of extracts from an inspection report, reflecting upon or commending the character or efficiency of an officer, will be furnished him by the commander through whom the report is submitted.

863. An Inspector General or Acting Inspector General detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, has authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the course of the investigation.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

864. As required by the act of July 28, 1896, Inspectors General or Acting Inspectors General will, from time to time, designate the article which, in their opinion, should be procured and kept for sale by the Subsistence Department to officers and enlisted men. These recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his action.

865. All matters pertaining to the supervision of the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under acts of Congress, are assigned to the Inspector General of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

866. The annual inspection of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia will be made by the Inspector General of the Army in person, as required by law, and that of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, its records, disbursements, management, discipline, and general condition will be made by an officer of his department, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, who will report in writing, through the Inspector General of the Army, to the Secretary of War the results of such inspection.

STATED INSPECTIONS.

867. Officers of the Inspector General's Department will inspect at least once in each year all military commands, garrisoned posts, and camps, the military prisoners confined in the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; once in two years such ungarrisoned posts and national cemeteries as can be visited without departing materially from the routes of other prescribed inspections; and all marine transports from time to time, as may be directed by the Secretary of War.

While preparing and organizing for war, troops should be inspected monthly by the Inspector General assigned to them.

868. All depots, armories, arsenals, and public works of every kind under charge of officers of the Army will be inspected annually by the officers of the Inspector General's Department. These inspections will include military and business administration and methods, but will not extend to the scientific or technical character of work for which the officer in charge is responsible, through the head of his department, to the Secretary of War.

869. Inspections of the Military Academy and of the service schools will be made annually by officers of the Inspector General's Department, under specific instructions given in each case by the Secretary of War.

870. (This remains as in Regulations of 1895.)

871. Inspections of troops under arms will be conducted as prescribed in the authorized drill regulations, and, when the command consists of more than one company, will be preceded by a review when practicable. All officers and enlisted men, except the guard and prisoners, the sick, and necessary hospital attendants, and the head cook of each company will be present.

872. This is the same as the present paragraph 874 of Regulations, with the following additions:

21. In the inspection of camps, whether they are well located, properly drained, and thoroughly policed; whether all

garbage, refuse, and manure are effectually disposed of; whether the space between the tents is equal to the width of the tent, and how often the tents are moved; whether the tents are overcrowded; whether, if the camp be one of instruction, the tents are floored, the men provided with beds, cots, or cots, and the sinks lighted at night; the police of tents, kitchens, and sinks, and whether the latter are properly constructed, covered, and at a safe distance from the facilities for washing and bathing; and whether every officer and enlisted man has a first-aid packet.

22. In the inspection of heavy artillery, whether the batteries are assigned to guns; whether the guns, carriages, appliances, implements, equipments, ammunition, platforms, magazines, and parapets are preserved in good order; whether magazines are dry and frequently aired; whether the means prescribed for locating objects and the control of the fire are in good working order and thoroughly understood. In the inspection of cavalry, the inspector will classify cavalry horses as follows: Those to be condemned as unfit for any use whatever in any branch of the service; those unfit for cavalry service, but fit as team or draft horses; those unfit for service, but susceptible of recuperation by timely treatment; the number of serviceable horses.

873. Bearing in mind the specialties of each arm, the inspector will test the infantry and cavalry in making an attack, over a distance of at least 1,000 to 1,500 yards, against an enemy, either outlined or represented; in the proper disposition of advance and rear guards, on the march at a halt, and when attacked; in the formation of an outpost according to the cordon or group system, or both. In the inspection of field batteries they should be required to advance rapidly, and take up a position to attack or defend some point; the inspector will note whether the batteries are properly subdivided for marching and action, and whether the reserve, train, etc., are judiciously located. Similarly in the inspection of the heavy artillery, the entire armament should be disposed of by a squadron of the enemy, will be assumed; the leading ship being represented by some vessel approaching or leaving the harbor; still in aiming; the efficiency of fire control; supply of ammunition, and all the appliances of the defence will be tested, the object of this and the other inspections of troops being to determine the degree of their preparation for active service. These exercises being of paramount importance will have precedence over the drills when time is pressing.

874. On completion of an inspection of a post or other command the Inspector General or Acting Inspector General will furnish its commanding officer a written statement of all irregularities and deficiencies observed, which will be kept on file for the information of commanding officers and inspectors. The commanding officer will, as soon as practicable, submit to the authority ordering the inspection a copy of this statement, with a report showing what remedial he has applied or will apply to correct each of the irregularities or defects found, and will recommend the proper action with regard to those that he has not power or authority to remedy. In forwarding these reports to the Adjutant General of the Army, a department or other commander will state what action he has taken, adding any recommendations he may desire to make.

DISBURSEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

875. The inspection of disbursements and money accounts of disbursing officers required by the act of April 20, 1874, will be made by officers of the Inspector General's Department or others detailed for that purpose, and, as far as practicable, at irregular intervals, but no officer so detailed shall be in any way connected with the corps or staff department making the disbursement. The frequency of these inspections will be regulated by the Secretary of War.

876-877. Same as present paragraphs with these numbers.

CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

878. Inspections having in view the condemnation of property, required by the act of Congress of March 2, 1825, and section 1251, Revised Statutes, will only be made by Inspectors General or Acting Inspectors General, when available, or by officers specially designated in orders by the commander of a geographical department, of a division, an army corps, or army in the field, or by higher authority. Officers designated for the foregoing purpose shall not be in any way connected with the staff department or corps, post or particular organization to which the property to be inspected pertains, except in case of certain unserviceable public animals, rapidly deteriorating stores, or infected clothing, when the commanding officer may act as prescribed in paragraph 708, Army Regulations. All property pertaining to public works under the supervision of the War Department for which officers of the Army may be accountable shall be considered military stores for the purpose of inspection and condemnation.

879. Officers will prepare and sign in triplicate, on the blank forms furnished by the Inspector General of the Army, inventories of public property requiring inspection, and present them with the property to the inspector at the time of his visit, unless the time of such visit is not near at hand, when one copy will be forwarded to the commander authorized to order the inspection for his information and action.

880. Inventories of unserviceable property will state the cost of the articles and, in case of damaged or inferior stores, the depot whence obtained, the marks upon them, with marks on original packages, and names of contractor and inspectors. Public animals will be inventoried singly, with a brief of description of color, sex, age, and distinguishing marks.

881. Same as the present paragraph 881.

882. Altered so as to require inventories to be forwarded through "Department or Army Corps Headquarters," instead of through Department Headquarters.

883. Same as the present paragraph 883.

884. Public property in use will not be reported as unserviceable nor condemned by an inspector merely because worn or shabby in appearance, when really strong and serviceable; nor will obsolete articles or property in need of repair, be shipped to depot or to another post, when the cost of packing and transportation will exceed the value of the property, but will be disposed of by sale or otherwise at the place where located, as may be recommended by the inspector.

885. Same as present paragraph 885.

886. Inspectors will, when practicable, cause the destruction in their presence of all property found to be worthless and which is without money value at or near the place of inspection, and will state in their reports that "the articles recommended to be destroyed have no money value at or near the post." The action of an inspector on property of this character will be final, and his report will be a valid voucher for the responsible officer. When property thus condemned is not destroyed in the presence of the inspector the responsible officer will certify to the fact of subsequent destruction in his presence. An inspection report on damaged clothing will set forth the amount of damage to each article; also a list of such articles as are fit for issue to prisoners, or, at reduced prices, to enlisted men willing to receive them.

887. Same as present paragraph 888, adding Army corps commanders to those authorized to order property condemned.

888. Same as present paragraph 889.

889. Reports of prescribed inspections of troops, stations, and accounts of disbursing officers will be made on the blank forms prescribed and furnished by the War Department, forwarded through the proper headquarters to the Adjutant General of the Army, and transmitted to the Inspector General of the Army. All other reports of inspections will be forwarded direct to the Inspector General of the Army, except when otherwise specially ordered, and all inspection reports not confidential will be filed in his office. The Inspector General will forward to the commanding general of the Army extracts that relate to discipline, and to the chiefs of bureau extracts that relate to fiscal affairs. All regulations, orders, decisions, or instructions heretofore issued, and inconsistent with these regulations, are hereby rescinded.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 126, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 3, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1284 of the Regulations (General Orders, No. 104, July 23, 1898, and General Orders, No. 118, June 24, 1899, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

1284. Civilians employed with the Army, including those expressly employed for their services as tailors, shoemakers, and laundrymen, may be allowed, at remote places or in the field where food can not otherwise be procured, to purchase from the Subsistence Department, in limited quantities for their own use, for cash, at cost prices with 10 per cent. added, such articles of the ration or of stores kept for sale to officers and enlisted men as can be spared from the supplies on hand.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 141, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 4, 1899.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders 185, Dec. 16, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, all Volunteer officers serving with their regiments or companies in the United States shall be paid on the rolls thereof; the regimental and battalion field and staff, non-commissioned and band, on one roll, known as the field, staff and band roll, and company officers on the rolls of their respective companies. Volunteer officers paid on field, staff, and band, or company rolls, will each enter upon the rolls at time of payment the sum of all credit sales of subsistence stores made to him and not paid for at date of the roll, which sum will be collected by the Paymaster and transferred in the manner directed by A. R. 1290.

When officers of Volunteers, serving beyond the limits of the United States, desire to assign their pay to other parties within the limits of the United States, they may make such assignments by months.

For such months as they wish to assign, they may be paid on Form 3, Paymaster General's Office, reporting to the Paymaster General the months of the fiscal year so assigned. They will also make out the assigned accounts and forward them to the Paymaster General, indorsed as follows:

"When due, Paymaster will please pay this account to

(Signed)....."

Or—

"When due, Paymaster will please place this amount to the credit of....."

(Signed).....

The officer assigning his accounts in accordance with the above shall also notify his company or regimental commander, as the case may be, of such assignment, and for each of these months the following remark shall be entered on the muster and pay roll in the column of Remarks opposite his name: "Paid on Form 3, P. M. G. O., Assigned."

General officers and their staffs and officers detached from their commands shall be paid on the usual individual (officer's) voucher. Officers so paid will make the notation on the pay account required by A. R. 1288.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, transportation of persons and materials required for the service of the civil government in Cuba and Porto Rico shall be by commercial lines, and transportation furnished on Army transport ships shall be limited to persons and supplies required for service in the military establishment, except such as are authorized by the Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 142, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 5, 1899.

Describes lands set apart for military purposes located at the point where the Tannana River joins the Yukon, districts of Alaska, the same being declared a military reservation for the post of Fort Gibben, subject to any existing legal rights to any land within the limits of the reservation.

CIRCULAR 36, H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 4, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Balances to Credit of Deceased Officer.—Cash in the hands of a deceased officer may be involved by a board of survey appointed under par. 84 of the Regulations, to the deceased officer's successor; but balances to his credit with the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, a designated depository, or a fiscal agent of the United States, over and above his outstanding checks, will be covered into the Treasury of the United States by the chiefs of bureaus the balances over and above such checks. A deceased officer's successor will not endeavor to secure the transfer to himself of the deceased officer's balances with the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, designated depository, or fiscal agent, but will make requisition upon the proper authorities for such funds as he may need.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 13, DEPT. COLUMBIA, AUG. 13.

Maj. Frank W. Hess, 8d Art., is detailed as Acting Inspector of Artillery, Dept. of Columbia.

By command of Major General Shafter:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,

Captain, 14th Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 107, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 27, 1899.

The Post of Bayamon will be discontinued to date from July 31, 1899. Troop F, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to San Juan for station at Escuela de Tiro.

G. O. 108, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 28, 1899.

The decree of Bachelor in the educational system of Porto Rico will be no longer issued. In lieu thereof, there will be furnished by the Insular Board of Education, and signed by the president thereof, a certificate, containing a statement of the subjects that have been completed by students to whom the degree of Bachelor was formerly conferred. For this certificate there will be no charge, and it will have all the force that belonged to the degree formerly given.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. P. H. AND P. D. H., JULY 25, 1899.

Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf., is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

CIRCULAR 3, D. M. AND S. C., JULY 25, 1899.

Publishes a letter from the Chief Surgeon of the Department relative to the removal of troops in this Department from their barracks by reason of yellow fever infection in the same, and the selection of appropriate camp sites incidental thereto.

G. O. 30, DEPT. HAYANA, JULY 29, 1899.

Publishes drills and exercises for the foot artillery troops in this department daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at such hours as may be prescribed by the C. O. of the Artillery Detachments of Havana. Instruction in first aid to the wounded and in signaling will be given during the year as required by existing orders. Two projects for the defence of Havana, one against an attack by a land, the other against an attack by a naval force, will be submitted to headquarters Department of Havana, on or about Dec. 1, 1899.

G. O. 15, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JULY 31, 1899.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., is appointed and announced as A. D. C. to the Major General Commanding.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter:

H. J. GALLAGHER,

Maj. and U. S. V., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, AUG. 3, 1899.

Capt. Sedgewick Pratt, 3d Art., is, in addition to his duties as commanding officer, Fort Mason, Cal., temporarily assigned to the charge of the office of artillery inspector, Dept. of California.

G. O. —, DEPT. OF THE LAKES, AUG. 4, 1899.

Gives instructions relating to Subsistence Affairs in the Department.

G. O. 110, DEPT. PORTO RICO, AUG. 2, 1899.
Revolves the exclusive authority hitherto exercised by mayors over policemen, and gives municipal councils the power to appoint and dismiss them. Circular 22, July 28, 1899, gives information concerning telegraphing to officials, their families and others who may have occasion to use the cable. Circular 23, Aug. 1, 1899, directs that prompt notice be given by telegraph to the superior Board of Health at San Juan of cases of cholera, yellow fever, leprosy, oriental plague, diphtheria or glanders. Circular 24, Aug. 1, 1899, gives information as to the enlistment and re-enlistment of minors.

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. EAST, AUG. 9, 1899.
The frequent errors noticed in summary court reports makes it necessary to call the attention of summary court officers and post commanders to the President's orders of March 30, 1898, establishing limits of punishment for enlisted men, and paragraphs 938 and 943, of the Regulations for the Army. Attention is also called to the fact that trials by summary courts of offences, punishable capitally under the Articles of War, are illegal and void; General Courts Martial being invested with exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. While reviewing officer is empowered to remit punishments adjudged by a court under his jurisdiction, he cannot employ this power in the correction of sentences illegally imposed or in excess of the legal limit.

By command of Major General Merritt:
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 4, DEPT. TEXAS, JULY 31, 1899.
Maj. Charles L. Helzmann, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department. In addition to his other duties, Maj. Helzmann will perform the duties of attending surgeon at these headquarters.

By order of Colonel McKibbin:
P. W. WEST, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 1, 1899.
1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander, Maj. Parker W. West, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department. 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is announced as Engineer Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department.

By order of Colonel McKibbin:
P. W. WEST, A. A. G.

Maj. and Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., A. A. G.

G. O. 8, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 5.
Announces the hours during which lamps and lanterns may be kept lighted at posts and other stations in the Department of Texas.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Parker W. West, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., A. A. G., Department of Texas, is granted leave for one month. (D. T., Aug. 4.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. W. H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V., Acting Chief Q. M., will proceed to Colon, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 26.)
Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, for assignment, temporarily, as Chief Q. M. of that Department, to relieve Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

Capt. Thomas Downs, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, for temporary duty, to relieve Maj. Morris C. Hutchins, Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (W. D., Aug. 4.)
Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., is assigned to duty, temporarily, as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East, relieving Col. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G. (D. E., Aug. 5.)

The following assignments of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced, viz.: Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., will report to 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Q. M. of that division, relieving Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M. for duty as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. in matters pertaining to regular supplies, Army transportation, clothing and equipment, and incidental expenses. Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., for duty as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. in matters pertaining to barracks and quarters, construction and repairs, and custodian of the Ayuntamiento. Capt. E. R. Butler, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. C. A. Devoil, Q. M., U. S. V., D. Q. M., for duty as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster in charge of water transportation, relieving Capt. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to Maj. C. A. Devoil, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M., for duty as Assistant to the Depot Q. M. in charge of land transportation. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 25.)

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 17, 1899, will proceed to New York City. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William P. Benninghoven (appointed Aug. 7, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery B, 3d U. S. Artillery), will be sent to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. O. E. Wood, C. S., U. S. V. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 28.)
Comy. Sergt. Frank E. Adams (appointed Aug. 1, 1899, from Sergeant, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cav.), will be sent to San Juan, P. R., for duty at Ponce, P. R. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

Capt. E. B. Fenton, A. C. S., U. S. V., is detailed as Depot Commissary at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 25.)
During the temporary absence of Col. Charles A. Woodruff, A. C. S., Chief Comy., Capt. John Little, C. S., will take charge of his office and perform the duties of Chief Commissary. (D. E., Aug. 7.)

Capt. Joseph F. Evans, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to his discharge. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the island of Luzon and visit Japan, is granted Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 14.)
Asst. Surg. John P. Dunshie, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Young, Gannajay, for duty. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 20.)

Maj. S. P. Kramer, Surg., U. S. V., and A. Surg. Lieven De Poorter, Jr., U. S. A., are assigned for duty at Camp Columbia. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 20.)
Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. R., July 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. William Reeves, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., will be honorably discharged from the U. S., to take effect July 31, 1899. (D. P. R., July 24.)
Acting Hosp. Stwd. Harry S. Gilbert, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will report to the commanding officer, General Hospital, San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., July 24.)

A. Surg. Edward Southall is relieved from duty at Humacao and upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. F. F. Russell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., July 24.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Ira C. Brown, Surg., U. S. V. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 24.)
A. Surg. P. Conover Field, U. S. A., is detailed as Military Sanitary Officer for the municipality of Marianao, embracing the towns of Marianao, Quemados, Marianao Playa, and so much of Puentes Grandes as lies within this Department. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 28.)

A. Surg. Edward A. Southall will proceed to the U. S. for orders. (D. P. R., July 27.)
A. Surg. H. W. Cowper will accompany Troop F, 5th U. S. Cav., to San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., July 27.)

A. Surg. Rollin T. Burr, U. S. A., is assigned to the Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara and will proceed to Matanzas. (D. Cuba, July 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Lafayette Joseph, Hosp. Corps, will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty with the 51st Inf., U. S. V. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

Par. 19, S. O. 163, W. D., July 14, 1899, relating to Hosp. Stwd. Joseph Schraml, Madison Barracks, New York, is revoked. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

A. Surg. Gilbert L. Pray, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 4.)
Capt. I. P. Ware, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is directed to report to Maj. Gen. William B. Shafter, U. S. V., president of the Army Medical Board at San Francisco for examination. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., will take charge of the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Va., and relieve Maj. Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., U. S. A. Maj. Torney will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of the Army and Navy General Hospital at that place, and relieve Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of the U. S. hospital ship Relief, to relieve Maj. Alfred E. Bradley, Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

Par. 30, S. O. 135, W. D., June 10, 1899, relating to A. Surg. William C. Berlin, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Aug. 5.)
A. Surg. William C. Berlin, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty, to relieve Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A. Maj. Gibson will proceed to Manila. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Eugene Walter will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Indiana, to sail July 31, for duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 28.)
A. Surg. Earl S. Bullock, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

A. Surg. Rufus D. Boas, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)
A. Surg. J. H. Mitnick, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

Par. 31, S. O. 172, July 20, 1899, relating to Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. Capt. Woodruff is relieved from further duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty, to relieve Maj. Junius L. Powell, Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

The following named medical officers are assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands: Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg.; A. Surg. George H. Calkins, U. S. A.; A. Surg. J. G. Marron, U. S. A.; A. Surg. L. R. Tetam, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg. (D. E., Aug. 5.)
Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg. (D. E., Aug. 4.)

Leave for two days is granted Maj. L. W. Crampton, Surg. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 4.)
Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles K. Metcalf will proceed to Fort Totten for duty. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 4.)

Leave for three days is granted A. Surg. J. W. Hart. (Fort Hunt, Aug. 4.)
Capt. W. B. Banister, Asst. Surg., is appointed post treasurer. (Fort Warren, Aug. 3.)

Act. Hosp. Steward J. M. Hooks and Thos. F. Donovan will proceed to Fort Columbus. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 9.)
A. Surg. R. Fleming Jones, U. S. A., will proceed to Morong, Island of Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 17.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Oscar C. Lindquist, U. S. A., will report to C. O. 13th U. S. Inf., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)
1st Lieut. J. B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty on the Medical Board convened by par. 9, S. O. 146, D. P. and 8th Corps, series 1898, and 1st Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)

Maj. Henry I. Raymond, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., will report to Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that Division. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)
A. Surg. J. H. Hepburn, U. S. A., will report to 2d Reserve Hospital, relieving A. Surg. C. J. Bartlett, who will report to the C. O., 21st U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Charles G. Bryant, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 6th U. S. Artillery, for duty with that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 25.)
The following changes in the duties of medical officers in this Department are hereby ordered: Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A., will rejoin his proper station—Angel Island, Cal.; Capt. Thomas A. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will resume his duties at headquarters Dept. of California; A. Surg. Robert J. McAdory, U. S. A., will rejoin his proper station—the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and, upon his arrival there, A. Surg. Hyman M. Cohen, U. S. A., will stand relieved at that hospital only; A. Surg. W. A. McVean, U. S. A., will rejoin his proper station—the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Joseph W. Cannon will be sent to the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Aug. 2.)
A. Surg. John J. Gilhuley, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

A. Surg. C. H. Stearns, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Indiana, to sail July 31, for duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 31.)
1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 31.)

A. Surg. Edward N. Bowen, U. S. A., is assigned for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Aug. 1.)
A. Surg. Carl H. Andersen, U. S. A., will report for duty to the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

A. Surg. Thomas W. Bath, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Indiana, for duty during voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., Aug. 1.)
Acting Hosp. Stwd. Byron L. Greenamyer is assigned for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Guy C. Bailey and L. R. Sandall, U. S. A., are assigned to and will report at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation with troops to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)
Hosp. Stwd. Joseph Schraml, Hospital Corps, will report for temporary duty awaiting orders for transport service. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

A. Surg. John R. Clark, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)
Act. Hosp. Steward Oscar Burkard will be sent to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

Capt. Peane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 9.)
A. Surg. Robert Boyd, U. S. A., on expiration of his present leave, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Junius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 5.)
Lieut. Col. Albert S. Towar, Deputy Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to visit the United States, is granted Addl. Paymr. W. R. Graham, U. S. V. (D. Cuba, July 28.)

So much of S. O. 170 as directs Maj. George W. Flahback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to pay by express Fort Trumbull, Conn., Plum Island and Great Gulf Island, N. Y., and Fort Adams and Greble, B. I., is amended to direct him to pay the troops in person. (D. E., Aug. 5.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., will return to his proper station, Matanzas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, July 28.)
During the temporary absence of Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engineer, Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., Asst. Act. Insp. Gen., will take charge of the office of the Chief Engineer. (D. M. and S. C., July 28.)

Maj. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., U. S. A., will take station at Portsmouth, N. H., and relieve Col. Charles R. Suter of all works under his charge north of Boston Harbor, Mass., and Maj. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E., U. S. A., of all works now under his charge south of Portland Harbor, Me. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed six visits from South Bethlehem to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles. (W. D., Aug. 5.)
Capt. Beverly Dunn, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to the test of experimental detonating fuses. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A. (Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. V.), will report for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (D. M. and S. C., July 28.)
Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., U. S. V., will take station at Matanzas, Cuba, relieving Capt. Samuel Reber, as Signal Officer, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Capt. Reber, will proceed to Havana for temporary duty in connection with the general telegraph service of the island. (D. Cuba, Aug. 1.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. H. W. Stamford, U. S. V. Signal Corps. (D. Cuba, Aug. 1.)
2d Lieut. H. W. Stamford, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as Disbursing and Property Officer to the Chief Signal Officer, the Division, vice Lieut. W. H. Talbot, Signal Officer, U. S. V., appointed in his stead. (D. Cuba, July 28.)

Lieut. R. O. Rickard, Signal Corps, U. S. V., is detailed Summary Court and Recruiting Officer, Signal Corps. (Fort Myer, Aug. 9.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains Thomas W. Barry and Samuel H. Bell, having reported, are relieved from duty in this department, and will comply with the instructions. (D. E., Aug. 10.)
Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

Leave for 30 days is granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Aug. 4.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.
Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 1st U. S. Cav. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 28.)
2d Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st U. S. Cav., will join his troop. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.
Maj. Argalus G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 4.)
2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d U. S. Cav., will return to his proper station, Matanzas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Aug. 1.)

2d Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed from Matanzas, Cuba, to New York, N. Y. (D. M. and S. C., July 29.)
The sick leave granted Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.
Troop L, 3d U. S. Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and proceed by rail, at a date to be specified hereafter, equipped for field service, to Seattle, Wash., for transportation with the headquarters and the seven other troops of the 3d Cavalry designated for service in the Philippine Islands. (D. Lakes, Aug. 4.)

2d Lieut. William B. Cowing, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Manila, and report in person to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Aug. 7.)
1st Lieut. A. Thayer, 3d U. S. Cav., is assigned to command of Troop A. (Fort Myer, Aug. 3.)

The troops of the 3d U. S. Cavalry ordered to the Philippines are now on their way to Seattle.
Troop B, 3d Cavalry, which was to leave Fort Sheridan for Fort Myer on the departure of the troops of the regiment for the Philippines, will remain at Fort Sheridan until the departure of the 30th Infantry, U. S. V.

Corps, Harry Mick, E. and John Darmstadt, Morris Wise, A. O. Frost, and G. H. Osgood and Farrer J. T. Foster, F. 3d Cav., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 3d U. S. Cav., will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty pertaining to the purchase of cavalry horses. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
2d Lieut. John McClintock, 5th U. S. Cav., is relieved as a member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Mayaguez, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th U. S. Cav., relieved. (D. P. R., July 24.)
Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., July 25.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, with authority to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., July 25.)
Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th U. S. Cav., in extension of leave already granted him. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.
Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Act. Insp. Gen. of the Department, will inspect the posts of Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed on inspection duty to Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Lexington, Ky.; Chattanooga, Memphis, Columbia Arsenal, Nashville and Fort Donelson, National Cemetery, Tenn.; Evansville, Indianapolis and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (D. L., Aug. 8.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.
Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Q. M., 7th U. S. Cav., is detailed a member of the board of officers convened by S. O. 74, c. s., these headquarters, vice Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 7th U. S. Cav., relieved. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 10.)
Capt. Luther H. Hare, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 10.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th U. S. Cav. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 19.)
1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant and 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., are detailed as members of board of survey convened by par. 4, S. O. 111, c. s., these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple and 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th U. S. Cav. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 19.)

2d Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th U. S. Cav., will be sent to Military Hospital No. 2, Havana, for treatment. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 27.)
Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio where his troop is now stationed. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., July 15.)

Q. M. Sergt. William McGown, Troop F, 7th U. S. Cav., tried by a G. C. M. at Camp Columbia, Cuba, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced: "To forfeit twenty dollars of his pay." Gen. Lee, the reviewing officer, in commenting on the case, says: "The proceedings and findings are approved."

The sentence is, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, entirely inadequate for the offense charged, and of which the accused has been found guilty by the court. A soldier committing such an offense is, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, absolutely unfit for the responsible duties of a non-commissioned officer. Subject to these remarks, and in order that the accused may not wholly escape punishment, the sentence is approved, and will be duly executed." (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 17.)

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav., is detailed on temporary recruiting service at Columbus, Ohio, to relieve 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFER.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Henry P. Kendall, 8th U. S. Cav. (D. Cuba, July 28.)

11TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JAMES LOCKETT.

The following officers have been nominated by Gen. Otis for officers of the 11th Volunteer Cavalry organized in the Philippines:

Colonel—James Lockett, Capt., 4th Cav.
Lieutenant Colonel—John H. Weisenberger, Maj., 1st Washington.
Major—Hugh T. Sims, Maj. 1st California; Thomas C. Carson, Lieut., 4th Cav.; Dennis E. Nolan, Lieut., 13th Inf. Adjutant—Capt. Evan E. Young, Lieut., 1st S. D. Quartermaster—Capt. Alvin Arndt, Q. M. Sergt., U. S. A. Commissary—1st Lieut. George E. Winterburn, private Volunteer Cavalry.

Captains—Edward L. Glasgow, Capt., 20th Kan.; Joseph T. Davidson, Capt. 51st Iowa; Edward A. Sturges, Capt., 1st Wash.; Edward L. King, Lieut., 8th Cav.; Ernest H. Agnew, Lieut., 20th Kan.; Samuel G. Larsen, Lieut., 1st S. D.; Russell T. Hoarard, Lieut., 1st Wash.; Guy E. Logan, Lieut., 1st Iowa; William A. Green, Lieut., 20th Kan.; Henry L. Egell, Lieut., 1st Wash.

1st Lieutenants—James O. Ross, Lieut., 51st Iowa; Frederick E. Gignoux, Lieut., 1st Troop, Nevada Cavalry; Morrow Gustin, Lieut., 1st Wash.; Charles R. Cowbridge, Lieut., 13th Minn.; Frederick H. Parks, Lieut., 1st S. D.; Herman Lehman, Sergt., 4th Cav.; Lindsey Cheatham, Sergt., 3d Art.; George M. Wray, private Volunteer Cavalry; Francis H. Lincoln, Sergt., 51st Iowa; Joseph W. Morris, private Volunteer Cavalry; Raymond S. Enslow, private Volunteer Cavalry; Walter V. Cotchett, 1st Wash.; Louis S. Styr, Lieut., 1st Washington; Oliver P. M. Hassard, Corp., 1st Wash.; Holley Hill, Sergt., 1st Wash.

2d Lieutenants—Hugh T. Kirkman, civilian; Lio M. Cutts, civilian; Lewis Foster, Sergt., 4th Cav.; Charles H. Burritt, recruit Volunteer Cavalry; Emery C. West, private 1st S. D.

Major and Surgeon—George D. Deshon, Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Captain and Surgeon—Alexander D. Ghiselin, A. A. S. 1st Lieutenant and Surgeon—Shadworth O. Reasely, A. A. S.

18TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. David Price, Q. M., 1st U. S. Art., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on official business and return to his proper station. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

2d Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, 1st Art., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for temporary duty, and return to his station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (D. G., Aug. 8.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d U. S. Art. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 24.)

1st Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d U. S. Art., will remain at these headquarters for such special duty as may be required of him pending his departure on leave granted. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 25.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James E. Eastman, 2d U. S. Art., is extended two months. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d U. S. Art., is extended three days. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

Capt. William E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 17.)

Leave for one month, with permission to leave the department, and apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. William A. Kobbe, 3d U. S. Art. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 5.)

2d Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, 3d Art., is assigned to Battery A, of that regiment, for duty until further orders. He will proceed to Angel Island and await the arrival of the battery. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

Col. J. B. Rawles, 3d Art., the band and Batteries E, I, N and O, 3d Art., will proceed to San Francisco, Aug. 5, for the purpose of acting as escort at the funeral of the late Col. Hawkins, 10th Pa. Vols. (D. Cal., Aug. 4.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art. (Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 6.)

Corp. H. E. Rionx, 1, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th Art., is detailed Q. M. Commissary, Recruiting Officer, Signal and Ordnance Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Aug. 8.)

Sergt. M. P. Jones, O. 4th Art., is detailed Canteen Steward. (Fort Terry, Plum Island, Aug. 9.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art. (D. E., Aug. 9.)

Sergt. W. E. Cochran, A. 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton to be examined for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 4.)

1st Sergt. F. E. Roth, L. 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton to be examined for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 6.)

Pvt. D. F. Gallagher, B. 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. W. R. Doores, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 5.)

Sergt. M. Boyles, H. 5th Art., tried by G. C. M., for violation of 38th and 40th Articles of War, has been acquitted.

Sergt. Wm. Ampf, A. 5th Art., will proceed to New York City and report to Maj. F. A. Whitney to accompany recruits to the Pacific coast. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 7.)

Corp. W. J. Lunny, O. 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. Chas. Serry, K. 5th Art., and detachment will report to Maj. J. B. Houston, Paymaster, and accompany him to Cuba. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 1.)

Lieut. F. C. Jewell, 5th Art., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., on court martial business. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 2.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th U. S. Art. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 23.)

2d Lieut. William M. Copp, 6th U. S. Art., will report to 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Larson, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf., for duty on U. S. gunboat Napidan. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. John P. Wisser and 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walker, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the purpose of conducting recruits to the Pacific coast, and will then return to their proper station. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

Corp. J. W. Lindsay, B. 7th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Corps. M. Souders, W. N. Jacobs and H. L. Sylvester and Mus. W. J. McBride have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. L. J. Murphy, I. 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Aug. 3.)

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Q. M. Commissary, Librarian, Signal and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Warren, Aug. 3.)

Capt. John A. Lundeen, 7th U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg.

D. J. Johnson, U. S. A., are detailed as members of the examining board, at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., vice Maj. Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A., and Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams, and report for temporary duty as member of a board for examination of applicants for position of Electrician Sergeant. (D. E., Aug. 5.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. J. R. Williams, 7th Art. (D. E., Aug. 5.)

1st Sergt. G. W. Love, Siege Battery O, 7th Art., has been reduced to the ranks for violation of the 62d Article of War.

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL ABRAM A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting recruits to Cuba, and join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st U. S. Inf., is detailed on temporary recruiting service, Aug. 20, at Rochester, N. Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, 2d U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Depot Commissary at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 25.)

2d Lieut. James E. Bell, 2d U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. C of that regiment. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

Sick leave for one month, to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. McArthur, 3d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 17.)

Par. 20, S. O. 182, Aug. 5, 1899, W. D. relating to 1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Capt. Carver Howland, 4th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, for admission to one of the hospitals in that department for treatment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 18.)

1st Sergt. Herman Hecht, Co. H, 4th U. S. Inf., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and Commissary on the transport Morgan City, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Aug. 4.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR B. KELLOGG.

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to Maj. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, for duty as an assistant. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

1st Lieut. Haydon Y. Grubbs, 6th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and Commissary on the transport Senator, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Aug. 4.)

The 6th U. S. Infantry, having arrived on the U. S. transport Sherman, will remain thereon and proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, the C. O. reporting to the Commanding General, Visayan Military District, and 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps.

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

A detachment of 35 enlisted men of Co. C, 7th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty. (Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 7.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.

The 9th U. S. Infantry is relieved from duty with the 1st Division and assigned to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 17.)

1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th U. S. Inf., will report to his regiment commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 23.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EERA P. EWEERS.

Maj. George Le R. Brown, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, and join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Ponce, P. R., for station. (D. P., July 22.)

Capt. George LeR. Brown, 11th Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters. (D. E., Aug. 9.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Sick leave of absence for one month, with permission to visit Japan, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

The 12th U. S. Infantry is relieved from duty with the 1st Division, and assigned to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 25.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.

2d Lieut. Israel Putnam, 14th U. S. Inf., transferred from that regiment to the 6th U. S. Infantry, will report to C. O. of that regiment on board the U. S. T. Sherman, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 18.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GILBERT S. CARPENTER.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCF.

Maj. Leopold O. Parker, 22d U. S. Inf., is directed to report in person to Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, U. S. V., president of the Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., will assume temporary command of Benicia Barracks, Cal., and, in addition thereto, perform the duties of Q. M. and Commissary at that post. (D. Cal., Aug. 2.)

Par. 13, S. O. 167, c. s., these headquarters, assigning 1st Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d U. S. Inf., to command of U. S. gunboat Laguna de Pay, is revoked. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

1st Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d U. S. Inf., is assigned to command of U. S. gunboat Covadonga, relieving 2d Lieut. W. C. Webb, Utah Vol. Light Art. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, 23d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, July 18.)

Maj. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Island of Jolo, and there take station. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 17.)

2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d U. S. Inf., is assigned to command of U. S. gunboat Laguna de Bay, relieving Capt. F. D. Grant, Utah Vol. Light Art. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (D. D., July 29.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Archibald A. Cabiness, 24th Inf. (D. Colo., July 31.)

The instructions of the 14th inf., given the C. O. of the troops on the City of Para, to disembark Capt. A. C. Ducat, 24th Inf., at Honolulu, H. I., and the C. O., Camp McKinley, H. I., to return that officer from Honolulu to San Francisco on the mail steamer, for appointment as A. D. C. to the Major General Commanding the Department, are hereby confirmed. (D. Cal., Aug. 1.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Maj. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed at once to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and assume the duty of Q. M., at that post, and take charge of construction, under instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, to relieve Capt. John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDMUND RICE.

Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, 26th U. S. V. Inf., late Captain 8th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty in this Division, and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (D. Cuba, July 29.)

2d Lieut. Alexis Jennett, 26th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York. (W. D., Aug. 5.)

27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.

1st Lieut. Clayton J. Bailey, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from further recruiting duty at Trenton, N. J., and will join his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

29TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD E. HARDIN.

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Avery, 29th Inf., U. S. V., will report before the examining board appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination as to his fitness for the service. (D. G., Aug. 2.)

Capt. William A. Paul, 29th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

33D INFANTRY—COLONEL LUTHER R. HARR.

2d Lieut. Hugh Williams, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

34TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Frank A. Sullivan, 34th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. Harry Newton, 34th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty, to recruit for his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

2d Lieut. John T. Dunn, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 8.)

35TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

Maj. Walter C. Short, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

1st Lieut. Asa F. Fisk, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

Capt. James H. Aldrich, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Maj. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 3d U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, for duty, to recruit for his regiment. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

36TH INFANTRY—COLONEL J. FRANKLIN BELL.

2d Lieut. James P. Toneray, 36th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, to accompany recruits to Manila. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

37TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT B. WALLACE.

2d Lieut. S. B. McIntyre, 37th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., to accompany recruits to Manila. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

Pvt. William G. Miles, band, 11th U. S. Inf., San Juan, Porto Rico, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieut. 37th Inf., U. S. V., will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Aug. 2, 1899. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

ASSIGNED TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following officers are relieved from further recruiting service at the places hereinafter designated, to take effect Aug. 21, 1899, and will proceed to West Point, New York, for duty: 1st Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th U. S. Cav., Columbus, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, 7th U. S. Art., Cleveland, Ohio. (W. D., Aug. 4.)

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G. O. 25, D. M. AND S. C., JULY 25, 1899.

Publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M., of which Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., was president, for the trial of Capt. Eben B. Fenton, C. S., U. S. V., and 2d Lieut. Geo. DeG. Catlin, 10th Inf., U. S. A. The charge against Capt. Fenton was conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to both the charge and the specifications. The court found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the Department Commander, Gen. Wilson making the following comment: "In the foregoing case of Capt. Eben B. Fenton, C. S., U. S. V., appears the testimony of Lieut. Catlin: 'The first I saw of Capt. Fenton was when he directed two men in shirt sleeves, whom I then recognized as Americans, to get into the wagon. I asked Capt. Fenton whether he needed any assistance, as well as I can remember. His answer was, 'Yes, these people have stopped this carriage and won't let it go on. I think there should be some troops here,' and Capt. Fenton's reply was the cause of the eighteen men leaving the station yard where the train was.' Also the admission, before the court, of Capt. Fenton that he answered Lieut. Catlin: 'I think we did; somebody ought to notify the barracks.' And the testimony of all the witnesses that the soldiers thus became involved in a great disturbance of the peace of the city of Cienfuegos. In the opinion of the reviewing authority, the facts of the second specification are absolutely established by the evidence in the case, and responsibility as to the presence of the eighteen men rests on Capt. Fenton. The finding of the second specification is therefore disapproved. The sentence is approved.

"Capt. Fenton has, by and through the use of his uniform, unlawfully, both from a military and civil view, interfered with the municipal police of the city of Cienfuegos. Instead of appreciating the responsibilities of his office as an officer of the Army engaged in the restoration of peace and quiet to a country heretofore disturbed, he has improperly used it to interfere with and break down the municipal authority, which the Army to which he belongs is establishing.

"He seems not to have appreciated the impropriety of his conduct or the fact that he would not have presumed to thus interfere with the municipal police in any city in the United States. Disapproval of his conduct cannot be too severely expressed. Capt. Fenton is fortunate that the court has dealt leniently with him and that there remains to him an opportunity in future to properly fill the office to which he has been appointed and to properly appreciate its responsibilities.

"Capt. Fenton is released from arrest and restored to duty."

Lieut. Catlin, who was also charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, pleaded "not guilty," and the finding of both the specification and the charge being "not guilty," he was acquitted. Gen. Wilson, in reviewing the case, says:

"In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. George De G. Catlin, 10th Inf., U. S. A., the introduction by the prosecution of certain affidavits as evidence on the merits of the case went beyond the limits of practice as to agreed admissions of fact and testimony, but as to the finding of the court is 'Not guilty,' no special disapproval is necessary. The admission of fact by the accused together with the testimony introduced, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, establish all of the material allegations of the specification. This officer was on special duty with a guard no larger than was required for that duty, which was paramount and exclusive so far as concerned the guard. The withdrawal of any part of it, especially during disturbance, was authorized and reprehensible. The greater the disturbance the greater the necessity for the guard to be at its post of duty. Subsequent posting of the men in the

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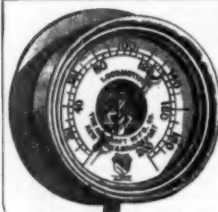
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Hawley were blown down and the officers' quarters
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ANOTHER CALL PROBABLE.

We learn that it has been definitely decided not to be-
gin an active campaign in the Philippines until Decem-
ber 1, by which time the rainy season will have closed
and the ground will be in condition for the rapid move-
ment of troops. Little can result from putting them in the
field for rapid work against the insurgents until all the
conditions are most favorable. It will be the policy,
however, of the War Department to transport the new
regiments for duty in the Philippines just as rapidly as
they are recruited, equipped and prepared for the voyage.
The most energetic action is being taken to provide the
necessary transports for conveying the regiments, and
it is believed that not later than September 1 some of
these troops will be on their way across the Pacific. It
is probable that the military force in the Philippines
may yet have to be increased above that which will be
attained when the new Volunteer regiments have reached
Manila. It is thought that no troops can withstand
the climate of the islands for more than six months
on a stretch, and still be in good condition for service.
For this reason it is pointed out in Washington that it
may be necessary to return home quite a number of the
Regulars now in the Philippines before the campaign

actively opens, on account of the debilitated state in
which they may be after the summer and autumn experi-
ence. This being so, there will undoubtedly exist an
urgent necessity for sending additional troops to General
Otis, and for these additional Volunteer regiments will
have to be formed. One of the highest military authori-
ties in Washington is inclined to the opinion that the
War Department will be forced during the autumn by
the situation in the Philippines to call for five or ten
thousand more Volunteers. The forces in Cuba and
Porto Rico, it is argued, have been reduced to the limit,
and no withdrawals from either command can be made,
so that if the Army must be enlarged for duty against
the insurgents it seems to be generally recognized that
the increase must come from Volunteer sources.

FOOTWEAR FOR THE TROPICS.

Our campaign in the Philippines is destined to call
attention to the indifference with which the question
of footwear has been treated by army authorities. As
long ago as last October we said: "To render marching
efficient by reducing footsoreness to the minimum, it is
not only the soldier's boot that requires attention; clean-
liness of the feet and proper seamless socks and other
hygienic precautions are absolutely necessary, and if not
attended to will neutralize the good effects of a proper
boot." We ought now more than ever to weigh with
seriousness the unpleasant truth stated by Major H. S.
Kilbourne, M. D., U. S. A., in his essay on footwear,
that "it is quite certain that the foot of the military man
has not received the same attention and scientific treat-
ment awarded to the foot of the military horse." As
we have before remarked, during the Civil War the Army
became disabled through footsore men to so great an
extent that "the men strewed the roadsides, encum-
bered the transportation, and often burdened the hospi-
tals. Whole regiments, even entire brigades, were not
rarely hors de combat from the accumulating numbers
of men so disabled.

Though figuratively speaking Napoleon's axiom, that
an army travels on its belly, is still true, we should
not lose sight of the fact that literally it still has a fash-
ion of traveling on its feet. More than ever is it now
necessary to consider this question of footwear from a
more serious point of view. If footsoreness was so con-
siderable a factor in the upsetting of an army in the
Civil War in a climate to which the soldiers were more
or less accustomed and in a country where there were
roads, what a serious obstacle it must become where, as
in the Philippines, unaccustomed men have to force their
way through roadless wildernesses. Prof. Edmund A.
Parkes, F. R. S., who for many years held the Chair of
Military Hygiene at the Army Medical Schools, in Chat-
ham and Netley, England, used to lay this down as an
axiom: "The sandal in all hot countries is much better
than the shoe." He saw no reason why it should not be
used in India for the British soldier as it is by the na-
tive. The foot is cooler and will be more frequently
washed. For all native troops, etc., he argued, the sand-
al should be used and the boot altogether avoided.

Prof. Parkes went even further, and said that in the
case of the soldier who has in many campaigns been left
shoeless and has greatly suffered therefrom, it is a ques-
tion whether he should not be trained to go barefooted.
The feet soon get hard and callous to blows, and clean-
liness is really promoted by having the feet uncovered
and by the frequent washings the practice renders neces-
sary. There is a growing opinion among men who
have given thought to the question that the body gains
by having direct connection with the earth, in which
there are held to be electrical elements that make for
health. Whittier's barefoot boy with "cheek of tan"
was more than a poetical figure of health. He is a liv-
ing reality when placed alongside the lad with his feet
boxed up in leather prisons impervious to light and air.
The man or maid who finds so much of physical im-
provement in summer gambols along the beach may in
later years discover that it comes from barefoot com-
munion with Mother Earth.

The question of footwear is passing the dreamy do-
main of speculation in the British Army. A recent Eng-
lish paper said:

"The boots of the private soldier form the subject of a
question which Sir John Colomb is to ask of the Under
Secretary for War. He will inquire whether, during the
forthcoming military maneuvers in England and Ireland,
any steps will be taken to employ chiropodists with the
infantry brigades, for the purpose of attending to sol-
diers' feet, and with a view to furnishing independent
reports as to the shoeing of infantry, and to the expedi-
ency of establishing a permanent system of efficient reg-
imental chiropodists for service with infantry battal-
ions."

A London medical journal informs us that a number
of non-commissioned officers of British regiments are
being trained as chiropodists in India military hospitals.
It is hoped, in time, to have a trained foot doctor in each
section of each company in a British regiment. It will
be the duty of these non-commissioned officers to inspect
the feet of the men in their sections two or three times
a week when in cantonments and daily when on the
line of march. They will be qualified to treat ordinary
corns, ingrowing toe-nails, etc., but will report any ab-
normality not readily amenable to treatment to the sur-
geon in charge of the regiment.

That General Otis is alive to the danger of infection
from the plague at Hong Kong is shown by the special
order issued June 12 instructing the Captain of the
Port to keep under strict surveillance all steamers ar-
riving from the suspected ports.

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INSIDE LIGHT ON DEWEY'S VICTORY.

To the June volume of the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute," Lieut. Carlos G. Calkins, U. S. N., contributes extensive and instructive notes on the naval campaign of Manila Bay, in 1898, in which he served on board the Olympia. Of the data possessed by Dewey touching the Spanish defences, Lieut. Calkins says: "Neither the number nor the location of the Spanish squadron of defence was known until the vessels were actually sighted, nor was any valid account of the shore batteries in the hands of Admiral Dewey when he steamed into the bay. As for the submarine defences of Manila they must remain an unfathomed mystery to the end of time." The last sentence is not altogether clear in view of a previous remark that the entrance to the bay was "guarded by a line of torpedoes." The author wonders at the Spanish failure to concentrate the fleet in Subig Bay, and explains at length the great defensive advantages of that spot.

Lieut. Calkins says that the tactics of approach had been freely discussed before the fleet left Hong Kong. It had been proposed to attack in line abreast and to rely upon bow fire, but it was found that the Olympia was the only ship fit for a line abreast attack. Even with her the broadside fire was much heavier than that on the bows, and, as three years of target practice fire had shown, her 5-inch battery was as much superior to her turret guns in accuracy and endurance as it was in rapidity of fire. High authority had attempted to convince the division officers that 8-inch guns in similar turrets had been fired with good results at intervals of one minute. Investigation showed that loading and sponging required nearly two minutes, and that pointing might impose many seconds of delay, especially at stationary practice. The difficulty of finding the target, due to obscured and contracted outlook, may serve to explain the depressing fact that these guns, handled by well-trained crews, directed by attentive officers, fired less than half as many shells as the Baltimore's similar battery mounted on old-fashioned carriages on bow and quarter. The Boston's pair in barbettes also beat the Olympia's four in turrets, in spite of vexatious delays caused by crippled locks. But the 5-inch rapid-fire battery redeemed the situation by firing as many shells per gun during the hottest action as the two turrets were able to expend in a much longer period. It was therefore decided to advance in column.

Coming to the question of mines in the harbor, Lieut. Calkins makes this statement: "Countermining would have been easy had our ships been equipped therefor or our officers instructed in that essential art, which seems to have received little recognition in our technical schools." It is interesting to learn from so capable an authority that one of our most important fleets, thousands of miles from home, was sent to attack a fleet and forts and force a harbor without officers on board who knew how to countermine.

Again we are surprised to be told that "the Olympia had a dozen big wooden boats inconveniently arranged on cradles, requiring two hours' work of the ship's company, unassisted by steam winches, to launch them overboard, while the other ships had their boats swung on davits, and might have lowered them in a few minutes." We quite agree with Lieut. Calkins when he says "it must be held as a wonder that no damage was done to the boats by the enemy's fire, and that our own fire was unobstructed by flames or fragments from these boats." Indeed, it seems to us that "miracle" would better express it. Why, in this age when the rapidity of lowering boats from the ship's side is a constantly discussed problem, even in our merchant marine, any of our warships, least of all a flagship, should have boats requiring two hours to be lowered is an unexplained mystery as unfathomed as the aforesaid mines in Manila Bay.

As to the much-talked-of torpedo boat, which is said

to have worried the American fleet, Lieut. Calkins gives a stirring account of how the mysterious boat was made the vortex of a fierce fire, and then explains that the craft was only a humble market boat, manned by Filipinos, and bound to Manila. But the moral of this incident is on the side of the genuine torpedo boats, for the frail hull of the market boat was not shattered nor the boilers exploded. Even the crew escaped with their lives, though a shot pierced the steam cylinder. A second torpedo boat is also dismissed as a figment of the imagination, and the explosion of a submarine mine ahead of the Olympia is also shown to have been a myth. The toughness of the Spanish ships, says Lieut. Calkins, had so worried Admiral Dewey that he had decided to anchor the fleet and try stationary practice. Indeed the signal was given to prepare to anchor, but the author does not explain why this stationary firing was not ordered.

According to this authority it was not hunger or shortage of ammunition that brought about the cessation of firing and the hauling off at 7.30, but a verbal misunderstanding which carried a depressing account to those in authority about the Olympia's five-inch shells. "The weak point in the Olympia was the supply of shell for her ten 5 inch rapid fire guns," says Lieut. Calkins. These splendid weapons had consumed 350 shells in two hours—nearly 40 per cent. of the original supply. The resulting inquiry interrupted the battle. That there was something more than a mere "misunderstanding" about the shortage of the Olympia's ammunition is indicated by the author's note on the resumption of the fighting. He says: "Lingering concern for the supply of ammunition imposed restrictions on the Olympia's 5-inch battery, and the Baltimore was designated to lead the advance." "Lingering concern" is a very happy phrase for what was perhaps serious apprehension. Lieut. Calkins draws parallels between the battles of Manila Bay and Lissa, the Yalu and the Nile and Copenhagen. The victory of the French over the Chinese squadron in the Min River in 1884 he does not consider a case for comparison, as the French had secured all the advantages before the outbreak of hostilities.

Touching the relations with the insurgents after the battle the author says: "The Raleigh and Concord were sent to Subig Bay, where they effected the capture of Isla Grande, and turned the place over to the Filipinos, along with the troops and naval officers composing the garrison. This was the nearest approach to a direct alliance during the campaign. Most of the incidents relating to the Tagalo-Yankee alliances denounced by Spanish journalists were pure fabrications." The value of the monitors Monadnock and Monterey did not seem to impress Lieut. Calkins, who implies that they would have been of little use either in a sea fight in a monsoon or "in Manila Bay on a summer afternoon." This conclusion as to the efficiency of the monitors will surprise those who have read of Admiral Dewey's reported satisfaction on their arrival at Manila and his belief that he could with them whip anything that might come against him.

Lieut. Calkins' literary style is one to be highly commended to naval officers' ambitions to figure as entertaining chroniclers. His diction is animated and his phrasing perspicuous.

CONSCRIPTION FOR ENGLAND.

The Militia Ballot bill, which has been introduced in the English Parliament, is considered by competent observers on this and the other side of the Atlantic as a confession that recruiting is not all it ought to be in the British Army. Indeed, in introducing the bill in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said: "It can do no harm to remind the people of this country of their existing obligation to provide—if necessary by means of some form of compulsory service—a sufficient force for the defence of the United Kingdom. We should never allow ourselves to forget that our military system, so far as home defence is concerned, contemplates compulsory service as a last resort. The fact that the operation of the law has been suspended for many years does not alter the case. The obligation is there." The contingencies which Lord Lansdowne said he had in his mind were a complete failure of the voluntary system both in regard to the line and the militia, and the necessity of providing for the safety of the islands during a severe and protracted crisis.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" of London is franker than the noble lord, when it says that "even official optimism has at last been forced to confess that the existing state of recruiting for the Army is unsatisfactory in the extreme, and that it has been found practically impossible under present conditions to obtain the comparatively small increase of numbers which was sanctioned in the Army estimates, and was, in view of possible and peculiar exigencies of service, regarded by the highest military authorities as an 'irreducible minimum.' We are now told officially that the number of recruits obtainable by hook or crook is wholly inadequate to the needs of the service, and the dread word 'conscription' has been whispered, with, of course, all the qualifying verbiage deemed necessary in talking about the 'thin end of the wedge.'"

The British public might as well face the fact that the measure proposed in tentative fashion by the Secretary of State for War simply aims at compulsory service, the introduction of which is expected to solve the difficulties of the situation as to deficiencies of number, and would make an end of the voluntary service system under which the British Army has always heretofore been recruited. It is absurd to consider the mea-

sure as though it were limited to the compulsory enrollment of a small number of men for service in the militia. At present, by way of concession to the undeniably strong prejudice which the British public entertains against anything resembling the Continental system of conscription, the bill presented to the Upper House by Lord Lansdowne is somewhat euphemistically described as framed with the idea of bringing the actual Militia Ballot law more into accord with existing conditions, and because it is desirable the country should realize how it stands in regard to compulsion, and what sort of case could be made out for resorting to it. The country is reminded that of the 25,000 men whom the Government desired to add to the strength of the Army, they had by the beginning of the year succeeded in obtaining only 12,000, and even this number included 5,000 men drawn from the Army reserve. It is perfectly clear, however, that the principle of compulsion, once introduced and sanctioned, could and would be stretched to any extent desired by the Government of the day in any moment of national peril and emergency. Such a system seems to present all the inconveniences and defects of both the voluntary and compulsory systems, without the advantages of either, for if compulsion is only to be applied on any scale when the men are actually needed, they cannot be instantly converted into trained and efficient soldiers such as the conscription turns out on the Continent.

"Perhaps, on the whole," says the "Gazette" sarcastically, "it would be preferable to try whether military life might not be rendered more attractive to Englishmen under the present voluntary system, not by infinitesimal additions to the pay of the soldier, nor by tinkering at non-essential points, but by the introduction of such a greatly increased measure of personal liberty when off duty as would, without prejudice to discipline, leave the soldier less reason to envy the freedom which his civilian comrades enjoy when their day's work is done. Some change also in the system by which punishments are inflicted might be made with advantage in the direction of that which prevails in the army of the United States. At all events, there can be no doubt that recruiting is at present in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state, and that a remedy will have to be found, either in conscription, pure and simple, if public opinion will permit, or in such a radical change in the conditions of the soldier's life as will make it decidedly more attractive than it apparently is at present to the men whom we desire to draw into the ranks."

The bill bears every example of being a "feeler," a parliamentary device the English have developed to a point not yet dreamed of by their Anglo-Saxon brethren on this side of the sea. How many times before have we seen the Government introduce bills that seemed to threaten the oldest institutions of the country—and the older they are the dearer they are to the British heart. We have seen the Isle of Man with discussion from John o' Groat's to Land's End, and then the bills have been pigeon-holed forever. Apparently nothing had been gained, but really the Government had obtained what it wanted—a knowledge of the public feeling and a vast amount of information. So it is with this Militia Ballot bill. It is safe to say it is destined to repose in some pigeon hole, since if passed it would effect only small improvements in the machinery of the existing militia acts. Under the law, as it now exists, a modified conscription can be put into force. All that is needed is the dropping of an annual act which now suspends the operation of the militia ballot.

The demand for Army officers is reported to be enormous. Any young man of respectable parentage and almost trivial educational requirements can obtain a commission. The East and West African frontier forces, and their casualty rolls as well, the Wei-Hai-Wei Regiment, and a dozen other calls, as well as new battalions at home, have created an unprecedented demand. In the artillery many batteries are short, and new batteries are to be raised. Recently twenty officers from the artillery militia, including two militia captains, were commissioned as 2d Lieutenants, R. A., without examination, merely on the recommendation of their commanding officers.

The schooner Polly, now lying in the port of Bangor, Me., sound and seaworthy in every way, was built at Amesbury, Mass., in 1805, and is said to be the oldest American vessel in commission. During the war of 1812 she was a privateer, and captured eleven prizes from the British. She was also captured once herself, but was retaken. She is a vessel of forty-five tons, and is now engaged in the coasting trade. There were three privately armed vessels called Polly in commission during the war of 1812; a schooner carrying 4 guns and 35 men, and another carrying 6 guns and 235 men, commanded by Captain Lafavour, and a sloop Polly carrying 5 guns and 57 men, commanded by Capt. T. Handy. This last vessel and one of the schooners was from Salem. One of these vessels had an encounter with a British man-of-war, and beat her off with loss in 1812. Another Polly, or, perhaps, the same as the last, was captured by the Barbadoes, 16, off San Domingo in April, 1814, after a chase of sixty hours. Another Polly was captured by the Statira, 38, off the Bay of Fundy, 1812. She beat off a sloop of 18 guns with a loss of many of her crew. Polly seems to have been a favorite name for public and privately armed vessels during the Revolutionary war. There were at least a dozen of them, besides a Polly Sadler and a Polly Sly. A cruiser Polly, fitted out in Charleston, S. C., composed one of Commodore Biddle's squadron at the time he was blown up in the Randolph frigate.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR 50, NAVY DEPT., JULY 24, 1899.

Announces that in accordance with the regulations for the training of naval apprentices, the Bailey Medal is awarded to Alexander J. Barry, apprentice, second class, now serving on board the U. S. S. Massachusetts, and gives a summary of the result of the examination of the contestants selected as best qualified on the ships of the training squadron. The final marks of the contestants selected were as follows: A. J. Barry, Annapolis, 563.8; E. C. Wurster, Alliance, 545.7; R. H. Cook, Vicksburg, 506.1; N. V. Sutton, Vicksburg, 487.7; H. V. Swearingen, Vicksburg, 456.7; Maximum, 700.0.

G. O. 523, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JULY 24, 1899.

It has come to the knowledge of the Department that on many ships in commission the practice of installing temporary outlets for electric lights has been in vogue, thereby materially injuring the insulation of the circuits and increasing the chances of fire due to faulty workmanship.

Commanding officers will not permit the installation of additional outlets on board ships under their command, except by authority of the Department.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 4.—No orders.

AUG. 5.—Surg. T. A. Berryhill, promoted to Surgeon.
Med. Insp. J. R. Waggener, promoted to Medical Inspector.
Med. Insp. T. H. Streets, promoted to Medical Inspector.
Surg. E. P. Stone, promoted to Surgeon.
Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Gove, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. DeW. Coffman, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Comdr. C. F. Perkins, promoted to Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Rogers, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden, promoted to Commander.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. W. McLean, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Newton, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Comdr. C. P. Howell, promoted to Commander.

Comdr. G. Cowie, promoted to Commander.

AUG. 6.—Sunday.

AUG. 7.—Lieut. (J. G.) H. T. Baker, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Chappell, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. (J. G.) A. W. Hinds, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. (J. G.) R. C. Moody, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Lieut. (J. G.) J. M. Reeves, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Gunner G. W. Phillip, promoted to Gunner.

AUG. 8.—Capt. George C. Reiter, to temporary duty at Newport, R. I., 12th inst., for instruction at War College.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Young, to duty as Captain of Port of Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. Emory Winship, on expiration of sick leave, to duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely, from U. S. S. Yankton, to duty at U. S. N. Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Aug. 20.

Lieut. John H. Rowen, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, to proceed to Manila, P. I., via San Francisco on Aug. 17, for duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, from hospital at Newport, R. I., to home, and sick leave granted for one month.

Ensign D. F. Boyd, from U. S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, to U. S. T. B. Farragut, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, from U. S. R. S. Vermont, Navy Yard, New York, to duty with Marine Battalion for Manila; on arrival report to Commander-in-Chief for duty on Asiatic Station.

Chief Carpenter P. T. Ward, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, to duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Ensign N. L. Jones, to duty on U. S. F. S. New York, as Watch and Division Officer.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, to duty on U. S. R. S. Vermont, Aug. 10.

Ensign F. D. Karns, from the U. S. S. Detroit, and to duty on U. S. S. Yankton, as Watch and Division Officer.

AUG. 9.—P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, granted extension of sick leave for one month.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, from duty in connection with the Alexander, Aug. 10, to duty on board Alexander.

P. A. Surg. G. Pickrell, authorized to drop middle initial of name.

Ensign J. B. Patton, relieved from engineer duty, Chicago, to duty on the Chicago as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign G. B. Rice, relieved from engineer duty, Chicago, to duty on the Chicago as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. A. H. Seales, on completion of present duty of instruction at Torpedo Station, will proceed to Naval Academy, Sept. 1.

Ensign C. J. Lang, from duty at Torpedo Station, instruction, and to Naval Academy, Sept. 1.

Lieut. S. S. Robinson, from temporary duty at Torpedo Station, instruction, to Navy Yard, League Island, 12th inst.

Ensign J. E. Walker, when discharged from hospital at Norfolk, to Torpedo Station, instruction.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, from Torpedo Station to the Wabash.

Ensign A. Crenshaw, relieved from engineer duty on Wilmington, to duty on board Wilmington as Watch and Division Officer.

Acting Gunner D. F. Diggins, upon reporting of relief, will be detached from Prairie, and report to chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Acting Gunner W. E. Whitehead, from temporary duty, Aug. 14, at Navy Yard, New York, and to report on Aug. 15 for duty on Prairie, as relief of Acting Gunner D. F. Diggins.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 27.—2d Lieut. L. M. Harding, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

JULY 28.—2d Lieut. L. M. Harding, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

JULY 28.—1st Lieut. E. E. West, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., to report on August 7, 1899, to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines being organized for service at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

JULY 31.—Colonel G. C. Goodloe, Paymr., U. S. M. C., ordered to report to President Examining Board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty as member.

Maj. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., relieved as member Examining Board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. J. T. Bootes, from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to C. O. Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty with 2d Battalion of Marine.

1st Lieut. P. B. Brown, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines. Upon arrival at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., detached and ordered to report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty with the Marine Guard of the Baltimore.

1st Lieut. J. W. Branch, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty with 2d Battalion of Marines. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., detached and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

land, Cal., for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

1st Lieut. R. C. Berkeley, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines. Upon arrival at Cavite, P. I., detached and ordered to report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty with the Marine Guard of the Oregon.

1st Lieut. J. H. A. Day, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

2d Lieut. L. M. Harding, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. W. W. Low, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., detached and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

1st Lieut. D. D. Porter, detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, on Aug. 7, 1899, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. R. F. Wynne detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to report to Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, detached from command of Marine Guard of U. S. S. Charleston, and ordered to report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, detached from 1st Battalion of Marines and ordered to report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, as officer detailed to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Charleston.

AUG. 1.—Maj. G. F. Elliott, detached from command of Marines at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to command 2d Battalion of Marines for duty at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

AUG. 2.—Col. R. W. Huntington, granted leave of absence for thirty days from Aug. 10, 1899.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, Asst. Q. M., ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Maj. T. C. Prince, Asst. Q. M., for duty in connection with 2d Battalion of Marines being organized for service at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Also detailed as Q. M. of the two Battalions of Marines at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., upon arrival at that station, relieving Maj. C. G. McLawley, Asst. Q. M.

AUG. 3.—Maj. Wm. F. Spicer, detached from 1st Marine Battalion, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and ordered to report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. F. S. Baltimore, and as Marine Officer of the fleet, Asiatic Station.

Capt. John T. Myers, detached from command of the Marine Guard of the U. S. F. S. Baltimore, and ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty in command of one of the companies of the 2d Battalion of Marines for service at the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Maj. C. L. McCawley, Asst. Q. M., detached from Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival there to inspect public buildings, etc., pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash. Detached upon arrival of Capt. W. B. Lemly, Asst. Q. M., U. S. M. C.

The above orders were received last week too late for publication.

AUG. 5.—Maj. C. H. Lanchelmer, Asst. Adj. and Insp., granted 15 days' leave from Aug. 7.

An Examining Board, to consist of Maj. George Richards, Asst. Paymr., U. S. M. C., as president; Capt. H. L. Draper and C. S. Radford, as members, and 1st Lieut. William H. Clifford, as Recorder, ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., 7th inst.

Capt. L. H. Moses, detailed as Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial, to convene at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.

Capt. T. S. Borden, relieved from duty as Recorder of Examining Board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, detailed as Recorder, Examining Board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. K. White, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

Capt. T. S. Borden, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. B. B. Wood, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, there, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

1st Lieut. J. W. Lynch, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed with detachment of Marines from Washington, D. C., to Navy Yard, New York, for duty with 2d Battalion of Marines.

Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, granted one month's leave from 3d inst.

Maj. R. Dickins, granted three months' leave from July 31, 1899.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Aug. 10.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief. BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Same as New York. DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York. MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Domingo to protect American interests. Address mail care Navy Dept. MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York. NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At San Domingo to protect American interests. Address care Navy Dept. NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. Will leave Bar Harbor, Me., for Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, where squadron will rendezvous. Address Newport, R. I.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York. VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Sailed from Cape Town, August 10. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio de Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Islaflores. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Arrived Montevideo July 16. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. Charles O. Albione ordered to command.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding. Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tiller. Left Valparaiso July 4 for Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Colman. Sailed from Honolulu July 20, for Guam.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Silas W. Terry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Capt. C. F. Goodrich to command Sept. 1.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed from Callao Aug. 9 for Panama. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Sailed from Callao Aug. 9 for San Francisco. Will touch at San Jose and Acapulco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. E. H. McCalla to command Sept. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Manila.

CELESTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia. To return to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong Kong.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila. Comdr. Edwin K. Moore ordered to command.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nastro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREUX, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila. Capt. John McGowan ordered to command.

NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Guam.

OREGON, Comdr. George F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Lieut. James P. Parker. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Shanghai. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Left Manila for Guam, Aug. 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 4. Address care State Board of Education, Boston, Mass. On summer cruise. Due at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise. Due at Glen Cove, L. I., from Madeira, Sept. 16; arrive New York Oct. 1.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Commander William J. Barrette. Arrived at Southampton, England, July 20. The future movements of the Saratoga follow: Arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadelphia Oct. 23. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making a tour of the Navy Yards. At Boston, Aug. 9. Address care Navy Department.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Left Detroit, Aug. 1. Will proceed to Chicago and cruise with Illinois Naval Reserves. Address Chicago, Ill.

NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. At Manila. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PENACORE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. At Newport, R. I. Will proceed to New York to take draft of men to the Lancaster. Address New Bedford, Mass.

POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Gilmer. Ordered detached. En route to Guantanamo, Aug. 9. Address Key West, Fla.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left Tompkinsville, August 11, with New York Naval Militia on a cruise for a week. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunbar. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Yokohama July 25. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin F. Lamberton. En route to New York. Arrived Naples Aug. 5. Due at New York Oct. 1. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. At Tacoma, Wash. On cruise with apprentices. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Rosa. On cruise with apprentices. Cable reports her arrival at Southampton England, Aug. 10, all well. The remainder of itinerary is: Leave Southampton, England, August 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 5; leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 14; arrive Puntal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24; leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address Southampton, England.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed for Gardiner's Bay, Aug. 12. On summer cruise with cadets. Itinerary: Will arrive Gardiner's Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address care Navy Department, or Hampton Roads, Va.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter, Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. Itinerary: Due at Plymouth, Eng., Aug. 13, leave Aug. 20; arrive Southampton Aug. 22, leave Sept. 9; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 17, leave Sept. 24; arrive Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 27, leave Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5, leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 8, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 29, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage, 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Madeira for Annapolis, July 27. On cruise with cadets. Will return to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Annapolis, Md.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices concerning a builder's trial of the torpedo boat Dahlgren on the Kennebec River, July 22, state that she developed the speed of 29.76 knots, nearly reaching the Government requirements, 30½ knots. She made one mile in 1 minute and 45 seconds over a course where the water was less than thirty-five feet deep.

Bids for the construction of a new timber dock at the League Island Navy Yard were opened at the Navy Department August 4. Three docks were authorized at the last session of Congress. The two others are to be of masonry and located at the Portsmouth and Boston Naval Stations. The three new docks are to be the largest yet constructed in this country, and will accommodate the heaviest warships designed for the Navy. Our Navy has had some disastrous experience with dry dock building, and it is intended that the utmost care shall be observed in building these expensive new basins. The contract for the building of the Boston dock was awarded last spring, and the work is now advancing. Bids for the Portsmouth and Mare Island docks will be called for in the early autumn. For the construction of the League Island dock Farrer & Hopper, of New York, bid \$1,182,000; McGraw & Roosevelt, Philadelphia, \$1,220,000; McIlvain, Unkelfer Company, Pittsburgh, \$1,143,500; Curtis & Driscoll, Springfield, Mass., \$750,000; George Pierce, Bangor, Me., \$949,973; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, of New York, \$749,000; Bagmon-Maclean Company, New York, \$957,000. By the act of Congress the limit of cost of the dock is fixed at \$825,000. Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, may submit the bids to the Judge Advocate General's office for a decision, as some of the conditions presented by the bidders make it difficult to determine the lowest bidder. The choice would appear to be between the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company and Curtis & Driscoll. The whole question will be disposed of by the Navy Department next week.

The British battleship Sans Pareil, while returning from the maneuvers, sank the British ship East Lothian on Monday, August 7, off the Lizard. One man was drowned. The warship communicated the news to the other ships of the fleet by wireless telegraphy.

The various naval representatives attached to our Embassies abroad have been especially vigilant in recent months in the obtaining of valuable data relative to the improvement going on in the development of the tubular boiler in foreign navies. In France especially the interest in this type of steam generator is almost as pronounced as in the United States.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey are making a survey of the East River in the vicinity of the Battery and Governors Island.

Satisfactory tests were reported from the Indian Head Proving Grounds on August 4 of a 5½-inch plate, representing 700 tons of the casemate and belt armor of the battleship Alabama. Two shots from a 6-inch projectile failed to pierce the plate, the greatest depression being 3½ inches, and there were no cracks.

In the bids opened at the Navy Department on August 8 for installing the electric plant at the new machine shop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company were the two most prominent bidders. The bids ranged from \$120,000 to \$100,000. No award will be made for some days.

Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, has ordered \$50,000 worth of material to rebuild timber dry dock No. 2. This material consists mostly of stone and cement.

Work on the battleship Alabama under construction at Philadelphia, at the yards of Messrs. Cramp, has been so rapidly pushed that it is expected a preliminary or builder's trial will take place early in September.

The annual report of Auditor F. H. Morris, for the Navy Department, dated August 1, shows that 4,030 accounts and claims were settled in the fiscal year, involving allowances of \$32,478,758.01. There was a 100 per cent. increase in the number of accounts and claims settled and a 57 per cent. gain in the amounts audited and allowed. Prize claims of the Spanish war allowed were \$3,625.02. The balance on hand June 30, in the matter of the appropriations for the pay of the Navy was \$7,701,547. The report was made before the receipt of the Navy disbursing officers' accounts for the quarter ended June 30, 1899, but the auditor says it is certain that with the unexpended balance of nearly seven and three-quarter millions no deficiency can arise under the pay appropriation. The balance in the appropriation of the pay of the Marine Corps is only \$112,400, and a moderate deficiency is not improbable. There was expended for the increase of the Navy in the year, \$134,979,271, the balance being \$13,704,964.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

A decision was rendered this week by the Treasury Department in the case of Paymr. John Clyde Sullivan, of the Navy, who in June last was appointed by the President to his present position under an act of last Congress restoring him to the service. The decision holds that Sullivan is not, under the act of 1883, entitled to credit for his former service in the grade in which he re-enters the service, as he returns by reappointment and not reinstatement.

Another decision rendered this week relates to the pay of Capt. E. M. Shepard for shore service under the Naval Personnel Act.

Capt. Shepard claimed that he was entitled to \$4,165 per annum instead of the \$3,825 allowed him. The Comptroller says in a letter addressed to Pay Insp. H. T. Wright, August 3, 1899:

Sir: I have your letter of July 29, 1899, enclosing a letter addressed to you by Capt. E. M. Shepard, U. S. Navy, regarding his rate of pay for shore service under the Naval Personnel Act, as follows:

"Referring to our argument to-day regarding the pay of a Captain in the U. S. Navy under the Naval Personnel Bill, in which you took the ground that it should be \$3,825 per annum, I beg to protest against that amount, and to respectfully demand that under the law I should receive \$4,165 per annum.

"If a man were appointed by act of Congress as Captain in the Navy to-day, July 28, 1899, he would under the law receive at sea \$3,500 per annum salary, and would receive on shore 15 per cent. less, or \$2,975, and for every five years' service he would get 10 per cent. additional up to \$4,500, when the increase ceases under the law.

"It is clear then that when the Navy Personnel Bill can only be interpreted, for present or future years, to mean 15 per cent. off from the pay proper, not for the longevity portion, which is, and always has been considered a reward for long service. If an officer of the Navy is entitled to longevity pay, every Captain on the list who have all seen more than twenty years in the service, is entitled to 40 per cent. additional to \$2,975, which equals \$4,165 per annum.

"This is my reading and interpretation of the law, and I therefore desire to be paid at that rate."

You desire a decision of the question involved.

It would appear that Capt. Shepard has served for more than twenty years in the Navy, and in computing his pay under the new law he would be entitled to the largest increase of pay allowed for length of service to an officer of corresponding rank in the Army. A Colonel in the Army, with whom he corresponds in rank, is entitled, under Section 1261, Revised Statutes, to \$3,500 per annum, to which is added by virtue of Section 1262, Revised Statutes, an increase of 10 per centum for each term of five years, but by Section 1267, Revised Statutes, his pay shall not exceed the sum of \$4,500 per annum, which is the highest pay of a Colonel in the Army.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1007), after assimilating the pay of officers of the line of the Navy to that of the officers of the Army of corresponding rank, contains the proviso:

"That such officers, when on shore duty, shall receive the allowances, but 15 per cent. less than when on sea duty."

Capt. Shepard insists that the 15 per cent. reduction for shore service should be computed upon the minimum pay of the grade, or \$3,500, and that the 10 per centum increase for each term of five years should be added, which would make his annual rate of pay for shore duty \$4,165, an amount in excess of his shore duty pay under the old law.

It was decided by the office in a letter dated June 27, 1899, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, that in determining the rate of pay to which an officer of the Navy is entitled for shore service under Section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act, the rate to which an officer of corresponding rank in the Army of like length of service should be ascertained and 15 per centum of said amount deducted therefrom. The total amount of pay to which an Army officer of corresponding rank and of like length of service is entitled to receive under similar conditions must be used as a basis upon which to compute the 15 per centum to be deducted for shore service, and the remainder is the rate of pay of the Navy officer for that kind of service.

Computed in this manner, Capt. Shepard would be entitled for shore service to \$4,500 per annum, the maximum pay of a Colonel in the Army, less 15 per centum thereof, or \$3,825. Section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act, however, contains the further proviso:

"That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer now in the Navy; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law."

As the rate of pay to which Capt. Shepard would be entitled for shore service under the law is less than \$4,000, his annual rate of pay 'under existing law' on June 30, 1899, the above proviso comes into operation, and entitles him to retain his old rate of pay for shore service until by change of grade his rate of pay under the new law is equal to or greater than the pay he was receiving on the latter date.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered an opinion upon the request of Lieut. Comdr. Staunton, Disbursing Officer of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, as to the amount of salary he shall pay Col. Hains and Col. Ernst, of the Army Engineer Corps, as members of the Commission. The salaries of these members was fixed by the act creating the Commission at \$1,000 a month, and if less than ten months is served the compensation is to be \$10,000. The Treasury Department holds that it was not the purpose of Congress to make the salaries of Army officers of the Commission independent of their regular pay, and hence disbursing officers will be instructed to pay Col. Hains and Col. Ernst a sum which, if added to their regular pay, will make their total salaries \$1,000 a month.

The question has recently been raised as to whether aids to Admirals and Rear Admirals are not entitled to same pay as officers of the Army serving as aids to Generals and Major Generals. In a decision rendered this week the Treasury Department holds that naval aids shall receive only the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Army, less the prescribed reduction for shore service when their duties are not at sea.

The Comptroller of the Treasury allows the claim of Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., who appealed from the decision of the Auditor disallowing his claim for difference of pay for time spent in the hospital between February 4 and June 9, 1898. At the time this officer was on the Alert attached to the Asiatic Station, and was sent to the civil hospital at Hong Kong for temporary treatment without an order granting sick leave or detaching him from his ship.

The Comptroller affirms the Auditor's account in the case of General J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., who appeals from the decision disallowing his claim for reimburse-

ment of a proportion of freight charge paid by him for the transfer of his personal baggage from Omaha to Washington City upon his retirement from active service. The amount claimed was \$125.40. The Comptroller holds that the Regulations do not permit the reimbursement of an officer for money voluntarily paid by him for transportation which the Quartermaster's Department might have furnished.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by the Comptroller of the Currency the Department is advised that fuel may be purchased for sale to officers of the Navy in the same manner that fuel is sold to officers of the Army, and that the expense of procuring the same is chargeable to the appropriation made for "pay and allowances" under the head of "Pay of the Navy."

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché at London, has asked for a decision of the Treasury Department on the following questions propounded: "Am I entitled to Army pay and allowances from date of the approval of the Naval Personnel Act? Am I entitled to the pay and allowances provided for the Army officer detailed for duty as Military Attaché at this Embassy? I submit for decision the claim that I am entitled to the pay and allowances of a Colonel in the Army from March 3 last under provision of the clause of Section 3 of said act of Congress." In reply the Comptroller says: "I am not aware of any law providing for a specific compensation for the Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in London different from that of an officer of the same rank and service at any other Embassy, and what would be your compensation if Congress should make such special provision I am not called upon to decide. Under the law you are only entitled to the same pay and allowances that a Major in the Army, with whom you hold corresponding rank, would receive for similar duty, and not to the pay and allowances of the Army officer who may, for the time being, occupy the position of Military Attaché at the same Embassy, whether he holds a higher or a lower corresponding rank. Your pay should, therefore, be computed at \$2,500 per annum, which is the minimum pay of a Major in the Army, with an addition of 10 per centum for each term of five years' previous service, whether in your present grade or in other grades, not exceeding an increase of 40 per centum in all, and without deduction for shore service. You will also be entitled to the allowances of a Major in the Army, including commutation of quarters at established rates."

CRUISE OF NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The U. S. S. Prairie, with the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, and the Rochester Division arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., from a week's cruise on Aug. 4. The instruction included sub-caliber practice, boat drills, etc. An exciting boat race was held on Aug. 1 from Greenport, L. I., to the ship—a distance of about 6 miles, between the first cutter (nicknamed the Pirates' Crew), Von Musits, coxswain, and a dighy manned by Chief Q. M. Zerega. The former won by about ten minutes. The Prairie on Aug. 3 stood about fifteen miles out to sea for great gun practice. The men dropped a target overboard and steamed about 2,500 yards away. The starboard six-inch gun won all the honors of the day, carrying away two targets in four shots, Gun Capt. Boyd firing the first shot, and 2d Gun Capt. Buzzino firing the fourth shot. Two slight accidents occurred in handling the six-pounders. Seaman Merritt had one of his fingers jammed in the breech block of the six-pounder on the starboard quarter; Seaman Middlebrook was hurt in the same way by the six-pounder on the starboard bow. The target practice was remarkable. They did better than any other battalion has ever done, and Capt. Mackenzie told Lieut. Robinson, the executive officer, that in some respects it was the best he had ever seen. Two targets, at 200 yards, were carried away. L. Despard, Gun Captain, 1st Class, of the 4th Division, is recommended for the decoration that is given by the State for proficiency in great gun practice. W. W. Ferguson, Gunner's Mate, and R. F. R. Merritt, Seaman, both of the 4th Division, were personally commended by Capt. Mackenzie for their work at the six-pounder. Boatswain's Mate Lawyer, of the 4th Division, was Acting Chief Boatswain's Mate during the cruise, and was commended by the executive officer of the Prairie for his efficient work. He showed not only technical proficiency, but had the power of getting a great deal of work out of the men. The officers of the Prairie were disappointed that a larger number of the men did not turn out. This arose from their not being aware of the order of Comdr. Duncan, exempting from this cruise those who had served in the Spanish War, of which exemption a great many men took advantage.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. Revenue cutter Seminole, which has been under construction in Baltimore, is about completed. She has a steel hull, and when fully equipped and loaded will displace about 850 tons. She is 175 feet long, 30 feet beam and 10½ feet in draught, and her estimated speed is fifteen knots.

The Revenue Cutter Service intends establishing at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, a station where its vessels on the Atlantic coast may be laid up and overhauled without undergoing the expense of wharfage, which has been a considerable item heretofore to the Department. One of the old ships, no longer fitted for active service, will be used as quarters for vessels that may be sent to Curtis Bay while they are being repaired. There are ample facilities for all classes of work there which may be required, and a sufficient depth of water for the heaviest draught vessels of the service.

JULY 27.—Capt. John Dennett, granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. B. A. Hall, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. W. L. Howland, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Zastrow, granted thirty days' leave.

JULY 29.—2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, granted ten days' leave.

AUG. 2.—2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, leave revoked.

Franklin B. Harwood, appointed a cadet.

AUG. 2.—Chief Engr. C. H. Ball, detached from the Forward and ordered to the Guthrie.

Chief Engr. E. A. Jack, detached from the Guthrie and ordered to the Forward.

1st Lieut. G. A. Wide, granted fifteen days' leave.

3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, granted seven days' leave.

AUG. 3.—3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, ordered home and placed waiting orders.

AUG. 5.—1st Lieut. G. E. McConell, promoted to Captain.

2d Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, subject to examination.

AUG. 7.—The following cadets appointed cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service and directed to report on board the practice ship Chase, not later than the 14th inst.: Franklin B. Harwood, Simon R. Harpeles, Albert Forster, Donald L. McCraith, Joseph L. Ingle, William H. Munter, Francis R. Shoemaker, John L. Maher, Charles F. Howell.

AUG. 8.—Chief Engr. E. A. Jack, directed to report in person at the Department.

SUGGESTION AS TO NAVY MILEAGE.

A Navy correspondent says: "Might a lay member of the Navy be allowed a suggestion as to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to the mileage clause of the Personnel Bill?"

"Navy officers traveling in the United States are not, under a decision by the Comptroller, 'upon an equality with Army officers of the same rank,' or corresponding rank. The naval officer receives 15 per cent. less pay while traveling for naval officers while traveling upon shore, or 'other than sea' duty. The naval officer receives 15 per cent. less pay than an Army officer performing the same or similar duties. Another decision declares that a naval officer must receive Army allowance because he is, at the same time that he is receiving 15 per cent. less pay, 'on an equality with an Army officer of corresponding rank.' It cuts both ways. The compensation a man receives for his work is the measure of the value of his work. A naval officer on shore duty receives 15 per cent. less than an Army officer of the same or corresponding rank. They are, therefore, not in the same class. Therein lies the sting."

A naval officer doing duty on shore holds a place as important as that of an Army man, who is always on shore. He is as thoroughly educated, and in many respects the duties are identical. Infantry drills, artillery drills, tactics, engineering, surveying, everything except cavalry drills, are the same, and in addition the Navy officer knows and must practice his distinctive professional drills besides the endless 'other duty.' Is there any reason or sense or justice in giving him less compensation—small enough—which his brother of the other arm of the service receives?"

SHORTEST TRAVELED ROUTE.

The Comptroller thinks that the War Department should make up its own table of distances by the nearest traveled route, and not bother him with it. He has accordingly declined to revise and approve a new time table prepared by the War Department. He says: "This office has neither the force nor information necessary to undertake a job of this magnitude. Moreover, it is doubtful if any table of distances which I could have prepared would be more valuable as a permanent guide in paying mileage accounts than one prepared upon proper principles by your Department."

"The question as to the shortest usually traveled route between any two points is a question of fact, and to be determined by the best obtainable evidence. Conditions are continually changing, and a table, however carefully prepared, is at best only a working assistant, fairly safe for use in ordinary cases when it has been prepared upon correct principles. To make it a reasonably safe guide it should, in my opinion, show the distance between given points by the shortest usually traveled routes taken by measured mile only. Following that the distance might also be given based upon other considerations than measured miles, such as time, connections, facilities for travel and so forth. If an officer claimed mileage by the longer route he should be required to show the necessity for traveling by such route before being paid for the same. Convenience of travel ordinarily means something more than the mere personal convenience of the traveler. It means something which worked for or against the efficiency of the officer and the good of the service. The proposed new table should give first the shortest distance in measured miles over an usually traveled route, and also the distance by some other traveled route based upon considerations other than measured miles. A table so prepared would no doubt be accepted by the accounting officers. Any table, however, should not be followed after it has been discovered that it does not show the distance, by the shortest usually traveled route. Errors in the table should be corrected as soon as discovered, and disbursing officers should be encouraged to make investigation for themselves, and not to blindly rely on tables prepared for ordinary use in the absence of better information."

CHINESE ARMS FOR FILIPINOS.

Hitherto the American forces at Manila have had to fight against Filipinos well armed with modern rifles and guns, and it is no secret that the majority of these arms have been landed in the Philippines from Chinese ports.

When the United States Consular officials have received information that cargoes of weapons were about to be shipped from China their urgent protests to the Chinese authorities have been the means of stopping shipments. But when the United States officials, through want of knowledge, have been ignorant of such contraband runs the Chinese officials have likewise been blind to these shipments, though no doubt well aware of such. Hon. John Goodnow, Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, has rendered a decision as referee in the consular court which will be of far-reaching importance in stopping this traffic during the continuance of the war in the Philippines. The case was in relation to the steamer Abbey, charged with taking arms from Canton, China, to Luzon. It has been in contention for some time. The owners of the vessel gave a bond that the ship should land the arms purchased at Singapore, but she did not do so. The bond was demanded by the Chinese customs authorities. Mr. Goodnow holds that it must be paid. On the strength of Mr. Goodnow's decision the officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China must necessarily do all in their power to stop shipments of arms to suspicious destinations. It has been decided on the motion of the customs that China is liable for any shipments of arms which get to the Philippines through lack of diligence or honesty on the part of the customs or the Chinese officials.

WAR ARTIST PRAISES GENERAL OTIS.

G. W. Peters, an artist, who went to the Philippines fourteen months ago, and who has done work in the field since the insurrection began, and has contributed to "Harper's Weekly," the "Century," "Collier's," "Frank Leslie's" and other periodicals, was in New York this week, having come East from San Francisco, where he arrived on the transport Newport. Mr. Peters, on Feb. 1 last, shortly before the war actually began, was captured and imprisoned as a spy by the Filipinos, under General Montenegro. While he was in the Calocan prison some of the savages threatened him with death, but he was released through the intercession of Capt. Salada, of the Filipino Cavalry, who knew him.

"General Otis," said Mr. Peters, "is in my opinion, a very able man. Homesickness has more to do with the kicking on the part of the soldiers than anything else. The kicking is uncalled for. The soldiers are well taken care of—better than in any other army in the world. The beef they get is the very best, and comes from Australia, and the commissary service is excellent. The hospital accommodations are also very fine. The insurrection is now very nearly over, and the Philippines should never be given up."

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 2, 1899.

Monday morning every one in the garrison was again filled with patriotism when the brave Nebraska and Utah boys marched into Presidio. The Oregon regiment formed an aisle on either side of the Leavenworth street entrance and cheered their travel-stained and weary comrades in arms as they passed. They found everything prepared for them and their camp is a model one in every respect.

Seventy-two patients from the Hancock which arrived Sunday were taken to the General Hospital in the afternoon, most of them cases of chronic dysentery. None of the cases is dangerous and only three are at all serious.

Capt. A. C. Ducat arrived from Honolulu on the City of Peking Sunday morning, July 29. Capt. E. W. Tanner, 35th Inf., who has been on duty with the "Casuals" for sometime, left a few days ago to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. A. F. Prescott, Lieut. E. P. Crowne and Lieut. A. J. Bragge, 2d Oregon Vols., who have all received commissions as Captains in the 35th Inf., left Sunday for Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, and Mrs. Tanner were the guests of Maj. Robert H. Noble, of General Shafter's staff, in the garrison and at Fort Point Friday morning. A salute of seventeen guns was fired in the Governor's honor, and the officers of the post did all in their power to entertain the distinguished guests from Illinois.

The Nebraskans and the Utah Artillery who returned on the transport Hancock, were the guests of honor at the Orpheum Theater on Monday and Tuesday nights. The men were served refreshments and no effort was spared to make their first evening of liberty an occasion to be remembered.

Mrs. Capt. Cabaniss, who is en route to New Fort Spokane, is the guest of Mrs. Nelson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, 6th Cav., left a few days ago for the Yosemite Park.

Mrs. Evans and the Misses Evans, of Washington, are the guests of Adj. and Mrs. Evans.

Mrs. Capt. Keene and daughter have been spending some time with Adj. and Mrs. Leitch. Mrs. Lieut. Murphy left Thursday morning for her home in Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A very charming card party was given on Friday by Mrs. Col. Freeman in honor of the young ladies of the garrison.

Mrs. Lieut. Dorsey, after spending a short time in Portland visiting relatives and friends, returned to the garrison Sunday.

A number of the officers who have been prominent factors in society left on the Indiana for Manila, much to the regret of the post.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL LUNA.

Perhaps the exact truth about the death of General Luna, of the Filipino Army, will never be known, indeed, it may never be proved that he was killed at all, but the Manila "Freedom" adds another to the list of accounts of how Aguinaldo's rival met his death. "Freedom" says: General Luna was the backbone of the insurrection. He was especially relentless in his hatred for everything American, and even went so far as to imprison a great many insurgent officers and soldiers for their suspected sympathy with the American cause. These imprisonments were without the authorization of Aguinaldo, and entirely unwarranted, and consequently made Luna unpopular with many in the Army. Luna, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Col. Romana, came to Cabanatuan, to confer with Gen. Aguinaldo, with a view to obtaining his sanction for these wholesale arrests, and to have orders issued that all men suspected of a friendly feeling toward the Americans or their cause might be severely punished. Arriving at the chief's palace, Luna demanded of a Captain, who was acting as officer of the guard, if Aguinaldo was at home, failing to refer to him as President, or General. This angered the Captain, who looked at Luna for a moment, and then, turning on his heel, remarked, "Yo no se."

Luna stepped up to him, took him by the shoulder, turned him around, commanded him to salute and stand at attention, and proceeded forthwith to censure him in the strongest terms he could command for his discourteous conduct. While the Captain stood listening, his hand wandered to his revolver, and Luna, thinking he intended to draw, whipped out his own pistol and fired, and in much less time than it takes to tell it the Captain did likewise. Neither shot was effective, and before others could be fired, Romana interposed with his drawn sword, whereupon the Sergeant of the guard ran him through with his bayonet. The whole guard was by that time inflamed, and one struck Luna aside the head with a sword, another thrust him in the abdomen with a murderous bolo. The guards were not even satisfied with killing Luna and his aide, but they hacked them to pieces, in their now thoroughly aroused blood passion. And thus did Luna die—a victim of his own insane pride and cussedness.

THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

In our review of the life of Cromwell in the issue of July 29 we spoke of the substitution of the regular for the mercenary soldier. We observe some confusion in the minds of writers in the daily press on the difference between the two classes of soldiers. Indeed, one writer cannot see that we were justified in congratulating civilization for having made the change. The difference is radical. The mercenary was a contract patriot, as it were. The emblem he fought under was the stamp on the coins that paid his services. His loyalty was no deeper than his purse. He could be all things to all men without a sting of conscience. Take the case of Johann Sigismund Schlund, who rose from gunner to Major General, after serving in various parts of Europe, during the latter part of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th centuries. Joining the Brandenburg Artillery as a gunner in 1671, he was after promotion transferred to the British service as Captain of artillery. In 1698 Lieut. Col. Schlund resigned his commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the British service, and returned to Brandenburg, where he was appointed to the command of the artillery.

The year 1700 saw the Elector of Brandenburg crowned King of Prussia, and Col. Schlund became an officer of the Army which Frederick I. agreed to maintain for the service of the Emperor. He had now gained a European reputation as a scientific artillery officer, and was consulted by Peter the Great, who was then engaged in a war with Sweden. Letters from Schlund to the Russian autocrat having fallen into the hands of the Swedish Minister, the Colonel was imprisoned by Frederick's order, at the instance of the King of Sweden, and dismissed the Prussian service. Once free Schlund promptly offered his services to Peter the Great, and became a Major General in the Russian Army.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The 21st Infantry, U. S. A.

"During a lull in the fighting before Santiago, an impressive incident occurred. The 21st Inf. was out in front and suffering heavy loss from Spanish fire, but the men sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' even the wounded joining in the singing."—Newspaper account.

Majestic is their bravery, as fearlessly they stand,
The gallant 21st, a noble, loyal band;
With shot and shell about them, a storm of fiery hail;
They face the foe undaunted, not one is there to quail;
Not one is there to falter, and their voices true and strong
Send o'er the hills of Santiago, their soul-inspiring song:
"And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Angels bend to listen—'tis Christlike thus to die—
Redemptive is their mission, beneath fair Cuba's sky;
Nations! pause and hearken—their crusade sweeps along—
The world will be the better, they fought to right a wrong:
Their comrades fall beside them, the wounded join the strain,
With voices growing fainter, is heard the grand refrain:
"And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Brave hearts! whose lives were ended, on that historic day,
Who threw on duty's altar all thought of self away,
Your country mourns and honors its heroes, valiant, true,
And prays the God of battles to shield her "men in blue."
When sounds its glorious anthem, prophetic stands the hour,
You face the foe undaunted, and sing with mighty power:
"And the star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

FRANCES ALMA CRANSTON.

July 4, 1898.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., August 9, 1899.

A sham battle took place on Thursday of last week. The opposing forces representing infantry, cavalry and artillery, left camp at an early hour. The decisive conflict occurred about 1 p. m., when the infantry repulsed the cavalry and artillery forces after a vigorous encounter.

A practice march into the country, the troops carrying camp equipments and rations for a stay of several days, is on the programme, for the 15th, 16th and 17th of the present month.

At 11 o'clock on Friday morning, August 4, the Corps of Cadets and the officers of the post, in full uniform, assembled at the cadet chapel to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Lieut. Pierce C. Foster, 3d Inf., whose death in the Philippines occurred last May, three months after his graduation from the Military Academy. Col. and Mrs. Foster were accompanied by Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Knight. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Academy. The hymns "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Hark, Hark, My Soul" were sung by the cadet choir. Capt. Adams, Lieut. Crabb, Lindsey, W. R. Smith, Lassiter, E. Anderson and Coe were pallbearers. Among the floral tributes was a sword of flowers. The remains were laid at rest in the beautiful cemetery with full military honors.

Among recent visitors have been the following: Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers; Mrs. Cowles, mother of Cadet Cowles, 3d Class; Miss Kilbourne, daughter of Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Medical Department.

Col. Mills left last week to join his family at Vineyard Haven.

Col. George B. Davis and family returned recently from a visit of several weeks at Cottage City, Mass.

Prof. Michie and family are at Cohasset, Mass.

Col. Hein is Acting Superintendent; Capt. Adams is Acting Commandant.

Lieut. Hazard is packing his household effects.

Lieut. Thayer has taken his departure to rejoin his regiment, 3d Cav., stationed in the Philippines. Mrs. Thayer will go to Brownsville, Tex., with her family.

The recent death at Garrisons of Jesse Austin will recall to old West Pointers the pilot who conducted for many, many years the ferryboat between this point and Garrisons. He had almost reached the century mark when death occurred. For several years past "Old Jesse" had been on the retired list; but his grizzled visage in the pilot house and his quaint sayings will be associated with the short trips in the Highlander.

From Manila comes the report that our Hospital Corps have removed their red cross badges, and been supplied with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and are ordered to use the weapons whenever the necessity arises. This action was taken because the Filipinos refused to respect the Hospital Corps men as non-combatants, and fired on them at every opportunity. The Manila paper that reports this in describing the attack on Malolos, says: "Dastardly and cowardly as usual, Filipino sharpshooters secreted themselves where they could shoot the Oregon wounded under the tree where Capt. Brosius, Assistant Surgeon, was working. This bestial practice was carried on nearly all day, also at the dressing station where Maj. Ellis and Asst. Surg. De Mays were engaged. Pvt. Clark, of Co. A, was brought in with a broken arm, and while Hospital Attendant Bollen was lifting him from the stretcher Clark was shot through the spine and died a few moments later. Another shot cut Bollen's canteen strap. Pvs. Peel and West, of the Hospital Corps, were each shot through the head. Filipinos dearly love to shoot or mutilate the wounded and hospital attendants. It is according to their ideas of valor."

The Portland Oregonian lays the blame for the present situation in the Philippine Islands—where it belongs—primarily at the door of Congress. It says: "Had Congress acted promptly upon Philippine affairs, there would be no war to-day. The Senate bogged over the treaty with Spain for weeks. Aguinaldo opened hostilities Feb. 4, and at that date the treaty had not been ratified. During this period, by the conditions of the protocol, which secured a cessation of hostilities with Spain, the United States could not send an additional soldier to the Philippines. Feb. 6, after the Filipino outbreak had occurred, the treaty was ratified, and Spain was out of it; but even then, for the space of nearly a month, the Senate obstructed a bill for such increase of the Army as would permit reinforcement of our troops in the Philippines. Aid and comfort to the enemy was the result of this delay and of the oratorical babble that attended it. This unhappy proceeding, coupled with the policy of hesitation that had been forced on General Otis by his orders from Washington, caused the insurgents to believe that our people were having a chill in consequence of their undertaking, and were even appalled by it, and that the troops of the United States would soon be withdrawn."

NEW JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Interest in military rifle shooting this year will be revived by the New Jersey State Rifle Association, which will hold its eighth annual meeting, on its fine grounds at Sea Girt, N. J., from September 4 to 9, inclusive. The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will also be competed for at the above meeting. The range at Sea Girt enjoys unusual advantages, being fitted up with every convenience for riflemen, and also has the advantage of excellent train service. As no meeting was held during 1898, owing to the Spanish war, there promises to be increased interest in the matches this year, and \$5,715 is offered in cash and trophies.

The programme of the meeting is as follows: Members Match—7 shots at 200 yards. Prize, gold badge.

The Kuser Match—7 shots at 500 yards. Prizes, 1st, gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.

All Comers Military Match—7 shots at 200 and 300 yards. Prizes, 1st, \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.

The Schuetzen Match—7 shots at 200 yards on standard American target. Prizes, 1st, \$40; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$5; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$5.

Hayes Medal Match—7 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, gold medal and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.

The Perrine Memorial Match—7 shots at 200 and 300 yards. Open only to members of the New Jersey National Guard. Prize, gold medal.

The General E. P. Meany Match—10 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.

Department of Rifle Practice Match—25 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$5.

N. J. State Rifle Association Trophy Match—7 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, trophy and \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5.

Winchester Match—10 shots at 800 yards. Prizes, 1st, a military rifle and \$10; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5.

Consolation Match—10 shots at 200 and 300 yards. Prizes, 1st, a year's subscription to "Shooting and Fishing"; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5.

President's Match—10 shots at 200, 300, 500, 680, 800 and 1,000 yards. Prizes, 1st, the military championship of America, medal and \$50; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5; 6th \$5. Two stages: first stage, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, will be shot on Friday, September 8; second stage, 800 and 1,000 yards, will be shot on Saturday morning, September 9.

Remington Match—10 shots at 300 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, a Remington military rifle and \$10; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5.

"Harper's Weekly" Match—5 shots at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, 1st, a set of Thackeray's works, value, \$22.75; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5.

"Any" (Out Door) Revolver Championship—30 shots at 50 yards. Prizes, 1st, the championship trophy; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5.

Combination Revolver Match—10 shots at 25 yards. Prizes, 1st, field glasses and \$10; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$2.

Revolver Team Match—Five men, 10 shots at 25, 50 and 75 yards. Prizes, 1st, trophy and \$25; 2d, \$25.

Carbine Team Match—Teams of five: 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Prizes, 1st, \$50; 2d, \$25.

Company Team Match—Teams of five: 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Prizes, 1st, \$50; 2d, \$25.

Pool Matches—(Sweepstakes.) Groups of five and twelve. Seventy-five per cent. of entry divided among the three highest scores. All ranges.

Prizes for Individual Skirmish—1st best run, \$5; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; 4th, \$1.

Regimental Team Match (Inter-State)—Teams of six: 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards and 2 skirmish runs of 20 shots. Prizes, 1st, the Inter-State trophy and \$100; 2d, \$50.

New Jersey National Guard Match—Teams of six: 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards and 2 skirmish runs. Prizes, 1st, trophy, medals and \$50; 2d, \$25.

The Columbia Trophy Match—Teams of six from the N. G. N. J.: 7 shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and 2 skirmish runs. Prize, trophy and medals.

The matches of the National Rifle Association to be competed for are: Wimbledon Cup Match, to be shot on Saturday, September 9. Thirty shots at 1,000 yards; rifle, any; ammunition, any; position, any; open to everybody. Prize, the Wimbledon Cup, value \$500.

Hilton Trophy Match, to be shot on Thursday, September 7. Open to teams of 12 from U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Reserve of any State or foreign countries. Seven shots at 200, 300 and 600 yards. Prize, the Hilton Trophy, valued at \$3,000, and a medal to each member of the winning team.

Inter-State Military Match, to be shot on Friday, September 8. Open to teams of 12 from the National Guard of each State in the Union. Ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. Prize, the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," value \$500, and a medal to each member of the winning team.

The State of New Jersey will supply tents, cots and blankets to all teams, and there is a restaurant on the camp grounds. Bull's-eye targets at all ranges will be open throughout the meeting. Lieut. A. S. Jones, Assistant Secretary, P. O. Box 200, Manasquan, N. J., will be pleased to supply further information.

A LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

Capt. F. W. Dickens, now Acting Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has received a letter from the Duke de Veragua, sympathizing with him on the death of Mrs. Dickens. The Duke was escorted around this country as the guest of the Government during the World's Fair year by Capt. Dickens, for whom he has entertained the closest personal friendship. The letter is as follows:

"Madrid, July 22, 1899.

"My Dear Friend: Through General Wilson I have learned the sad news of the terrible misfortune which has fallen upon you. You will understand our sincere sympathy, for we shall never forget the proofs of affection and esteem which we received from you while we were together in America, living in the intimacy of a real family. After our affectionate leave-taking, we have kept up frequent intercourse with Mrs. Dickens, considering it a pleasure to maintain the bonds of our friendship. You can readily understand the sorrow we feel in seeing her removed so unexpectedly, she whom we had loved so dearly. At the same time our feeling of sorrow is increased when we think of your affliction, and you may be sure that we pray that God may assist you and give you the necessary fortitude to bear the sorrow of this irreparable loss. My wife and children join me in affectionate sympathy. Believe me, as ever, your most affectionate friend.

"C. D. DE VERAGUA."

ANECDOTES OF A GALLANT SAILOR.

Admiral Gregory, so much distinguished during the rebellion for the skill and fidelity with which he devoted himself to the public service in superintending the construction and fitting out of the ironclads, was one of the best officers of the Navy. He was an accomplished seaman, full of resources under all circumstances, of unquestioned courage, with that kind of dash and determination which always commands the admiration and confidence of sailors, who are never mistaken in their estimate of the character of an officer who directs their movements. Gregory served as a midshipman under Commo. Chauncey on Lake Ontario in the war of 1812.

A Mr. Bushnell, of Saybrook, Conn., had invented a submarine torpedo boat of great destructive force, capable of blowing the heaviest ship into the air. There was lying at Kingston a large British frigate, ready to sail, and intended to join the fleet of the Commodore off Little York. Commo. Chauncey was then at Sacket Harbor, getting a force in readiness of sufficient strength to meet the Englishman. Gregory, obtaining the Commodore's reluctant permission, started for a point opposite Kingston to try the explosive power of the torpedo on the British frigate. Having everything prepared, he lay concealed on the shore until a few hours before daylight, when he started on his novel and perilous expedition. Clad in nothing but a flannel shirt and drawers, with cord about his neck of sufficient length to reach across the river, the torpedo being attached to the other end, he plunged in and made for the frigate. The current of the St. Lawrence is pretty strong, but Gregory swam like a duck. Still he was so long in crossing, that by the time he had climbed on to the rudder of the ship and drawn his torpedo over, and was getting ready to screw it to the bottom of the frigate, the drum beat to quarters on board, she being about to proceed up the lake to join the Commodore. There was no time for Gregory to prosecute his enterprise, and nothing to do but make his way back to the American side of the river. With the cord still about his neck he quietly slid into the water and swam across. Leisurely pulling the torpedo back again, he remained in concealment until daylight, when he started for Sacket Harbor. About a mile from that point he discovered the remains of a lime-kiln. By this time he had become disgusted with his expedition, and determined to have nothing more to do with torpedoes or any other illegitimate weapons of war. So he set off the destructive missile in the lime-kiln, blowing the thing to pieces with a tremendous noise, greatly to the consternation of the surrounding country.

Some time afterwards Gregory captured a British boat in command of a Lieutenant with a crew of about a dozen men. Doubling a point on the Canada shore, he came unexpectedly upon a British barge of three times the size of his own craft. There was no escape, except by a stratagem. His men pulled with all their might, but the barge was rapidly gaining on him. A thought struck him.

"Can you swim?" said he to the British officer.

"Yes, but why do you inquire?"

"I'm glad of it on your account, for overboard you should have gone any way, swim or no swim; for I am not to be taken prisoner if I can help it."

The Lieutenant remonstrated against the barbarity of throwing him into the lake, threatening Gregory with all sorts of vengeance when he should fall into the hands of the British. But all in vain. When the barge was near enough to distinguish the officer, Gregory threw him overboard, and then, pulling off in a contrary direction, made his escape, while the British craft was detained in rescuing him.

A few days after Gregory's capture, Commo. Chauncey sent him fifteen golden eagles. The wardrobe officers of the ship intimated that they would like to put wings to Brother Jonathan's yellow birds, and introduced a gambling game called "blind hooky." It was played in this way: The dealer plays against the rest of the party, as in vingt-un. The pack is shuffled and cut, and the dealer delivers a card to each player face down, who bets any amount he pleases, the wager being that his card is of a higher denomination than the top card of the remainder of the pack in the dealer's hand. The cards are then turned to decide the bet. Gregory had a wonderful run of luck, winning almost constantly, until he had cleaned out the officers of the ship. The Army officers in the vicinity tried their hands, with a similar result. Gregory won all the money they had, as well as a couple of fine cavalry horses that were staked on the cards. The game then came to an end, the funds of the Englishmen being wholly exhausted, and the Yankee sailor refused to give credit.

Determined to have their revenge, they sent to Kingston for a Scotch Major noted for his skill at cards, who kept himself well supplied with money by his dexterity in all games then in vogue. He came up with ample funds as was supposed, and full of confidence in his capacity to strip Gregory of his winnings. The game was made up, the Major supplying his friends with money to play with; but the contest was to be between himself and Gregory. The new-comer got the deal, and the game began. Gregory had deposited his gains, consisting of gold, silver, and bills of exchange, in a horseman's long boot which hung in his wardrobe. The cards were dealt, and Gregory, trusting his hand into the boot, drew out a large sum, which he laid down as his bet. The Major smiled sardonically, and turned his top card, which proved to be a queen.

"Ah, Mr. Gregory," said he triumphantly, "the odds are largely against you. Nothing but an ace or king can save you."

"You have rather a high card, to be sure," was the answer. "I'll give you half my stake without turning my card."

"No, sir; we play to keep in this game. I am not disposed to surrender any advantage."

"And so you won't give me any portion of my bet, if I acknowledge beat?"

"Not one farthing. This is no child's play."

"Will you allow me to increase the bet?" said Gregory.

"To any amount you please," replied the Major.

Gregory plunged his hand into the boot again, and bringing up a large sum, laid it on the table, exclaiming: "If I haven't got an ace I'll agree to be shot."

The card was turned, and it was an ace, sure enough.

The Major's funds were not enough to pay the bet, and he gave Gregory his note for a considerable amount to meet the deficiency, and went back to Kingston in disgust. The note was never paid.

Three or four years after the war of 1812, before the jealousy and bitterness that had been rankling in the minds of Englishmen and Americans ever since its termination had passed away, a frigate of which Gregory was executive officer was lying in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. There were several English men-of-war in port, and the older officers were careful to prevent collisions between the sailors of the different ships. One fine day the gunners of a British ship of the line and a

frigate got permission to exercise the great guns by firing at a mark. A large hoghead or other cask was anchored at a suitable distance, about two miles off, and the frigate and seventy-four were both blazing away at it. Some half a dozen shots had been fired by each, and the mark had not been hit. With the aid of a glass it could be seen that some of the balls fell near it, while others fell short or struck a long way off. There were a large number of ships in port, and the gunnery practice attracted general attention, and many sarcastic comments were made upon the unskilful firing of John Bull. The Yankee sailors were much excited, and their own superior gunnery was loudly asserted.

Meantime the firing was continued, and with a similar result. At last one of the experts of the frigate, unable to control himself, implored Mr. Gregory to let him have one crack at the barrel. He was sternly rebuked and ordered to quarters. The fellow was a long-limbed, powerful Vermont, an old tar, but with much of his mother habits and peculiarities hanging about him. Returning to his messmates, he swore with outlandish oaths that it was a shame he couldn't give "them Britishers a lesson." Presently he inquired of the Lieutenant how much it would cost for one shot at the cask. "Such a flogging as you have long deserved," said Mr. Gregory. "Anything else, sir?" inquired Jonathan, as he turned away. In less than a minute "hang" went a long thirty-two, and the British mark was knocked all to pieces. Mr. Gregory at once ordered the man under arrest, and sent him on board the English frigate with a note explaining the matter. There was great excitement on board the ship. The Yankee gunner was complimented for the accuracy of his shot, the British sailors were reproached for their clumsy shooting, and the Vermont returned to his vessel filled with grog and with ten guineas in his pocket.

LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The only amendments to the New York military code that have recently become law are these: Section 26, allowing to each battalion one Assistant Surgeon of the grade of 1st Lieutenant; Section 7, providing that the Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Governor shall not hold any rank higher than that of Colonel. An amendment to the code failed to pass, allowing the use of armories to athletic associations connected with the National Guard. The law of 1898, relative to expenditures for the National Guard and the Naval Militia was amended so that the expenditures may cover liabilities hereafter occurring; and also allowing the Adjutant General to use any of the surplus funds for replacing uniforms, etc.

The most important bill that failed was the appropriation of \$300,000 to arm the military and naval forces of the State with modern breech-loading rifles and carbines. Other bills of this nature that failed were the following: Establishing a State nautical school; giving to honorably discharged members of the National Guard the same privilege of vending that are now enjoyed by discharged soldiers of the United States service; making a misdemeanor the unauthorized wearing of the badge or button of the National Corps, Regular Army and Navy Union of the U. S. of America; exempting from taxation homesteads purchased with pension money; claim of Michael Strohm, of the 45th Regiment, for injuries; pension for William Weibrich, of the 10th Separate Company, for injuries.

Town boards were given further privileges to vote money for the observance of Memorial Day. The poor law was amended so that soldiers who served in any war may be relieved; and also that memorial and executive committees may be regarded as posts of the G. A. R. for purposes of distributing relief. The Penal Code was amended so as to forbid the unauthorized wearing of the badge or button of the G. A. R. A State pension bill for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War failed to pass, and the same fate overtook a bill authorizing the issue of arms, etc. to regularly organized camps of the Sons of Veterans.

The Membership Corporations law was so amended that 25 resident taxpayers may petition for a proposition to vote money for a soldiers' monument; but an appropriation of \$100,000 for a soldiers' and sailors' monument in front of the State Capitol did not pass. An appropriation of about \$70,000 was made for clothing and for improvements at the Soldiers' Home, in Bath; and more time was given for the completion of buildings now in process of erection.

The Penal Code was amended so as to forbid the mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States. The effort to make June 14 "Flag Day" failed. These bills did not pass: Monument and statue to George Washington in the Capitol Park, Albany; monument and statue to Capt. Samuel Chester Reid in Greenwood Cemetery; appropriation of \$1,000 to repair the monument on the battlefield of Oriskany.

The war with Spain led to the introduction of memorial bills. Two bills became laws, amending the law of 1898, allowing soldiers and sailors to vote wherever they are on duty. Of course there was the annual struggle over the establishment of new armories and the betterment of existing armories. The only new armory authorized was one at Medina, Orleans County, with an appropriation of \$50,000. These armory re-appropriations were made: For the 74th Regiment, \$163,000; \$2,200 for Malone; \$2,200 for Binghamton, and \$35,000 for Schenectady. A reappropriation of \$9,684 was made for repairs to armories, in general, and to the rifle ranges. The military code was amended so as to authorize the Governor to allow the use of armories for such purposes as may appear expedient to him, provided, however, that no armory shall be so used more than twice nor more than twenty days in the aggregate in any one year.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Aug. 3, 1899.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush and children returned to the post this week after a very pleasant camping out expedition near Cloud Croft, New Mexico.

The post has improved very much since the arrival of Capt. Loughborough. He has had the weeds and grease-wood removed from the parade ground and the trees and lawns trimmed and watered. It is quite a relief after the long dusty ride from El Paso to reach the post, where everything is so pretty and green. The post baseball team played the El Paso team on the parade ground last Saturday afternoon.

Co. A, 25th Inf., has been going out on short practice marches for several weeks past.

In an official circular issued by General Otis officers are warned against the illegal use of mail sacks. The circular reads as if the bags had been used as receptacles for personal effects. Staff officers' hours for the transaction of public business are fixed as from 8 a. m. till 5:30 p. m., with an hour and a half off at noon.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1191.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Young, Guanajay, Cuba, July 17. Detail: Capt. William W. Quinlan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. H. and P. D. R., July 13.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, July 17. Detail: Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. R. C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William B. Folwell, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. McClure, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Newman, 1st U. S. Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 13.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Cuba, July 17. Detail: Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carroll E. Armstrong, 2d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. John D. Long, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. E. Mitchell, 7th U. S. Cav.; Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., July 13.)

2d Lieut. Morrill M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th U. S. Art., relieved. (D. P. R., July 24.)

At Fort Hancock, N. J., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. Eldridge R. Hills, John McChesney, 1st Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Coleman, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th Art.; J. A. (D. E., Aug. 9.)

Capt. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., and Capt. George W. Van Dusen, 7th U. S. Art., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., by S. O. 114, W. D., May 10, 1899, and 1st Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C. E., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the said Court, vice 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C. E., relieved. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

A G. C. M. will meet at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7. Detail: Maj. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Henry C. Dames, 3d Art.; Joseph M. Califf, 3d Art.; Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, 3d Art.; J. A. (D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 11. Detail: Maj. Hunter Liggett, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; Maj. Joseph N. Henry, Surg., 31st U. S. V.; Capt. Charles P. Silvers, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; Capt. James L. Burchfield, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; Capt. John A. Wagner, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Percy H. Hawkins, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. William H. Monroe, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Hugh C. Preston, 31st Inf.; U. S. V.; Judge Adv. (D. L., Aug. 8.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced:

Capt. Ira A. Haynes (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Art.), to the 6th U. S. Art., Battery K, to date from July 10, 1899, vice Satterlee, deceased. When considered safe by the medical officer at his station he will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Art.), to the 4th U. S. Art., Battery G, to date from July 10, 1899, vice Haynes, promoted. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, to rank from the dates designated opposite their respective names, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

2d Lieut. Eurubian H. Rubottom, June 1, 1899, to the 9th U. S. Cav. He will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join such station as may be designated.

2d Lieut. William B. Cowin, June 1, 1899, to the 3d U. S. Cav. He will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

2d Lieut. George B. Sharon, June 1, 1899, to the 25th U. S. Inf. He will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

2d Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, June 1, 1899, to the 4th U. S. Inf. He will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

2d Lieut. Knud Knudson, June 1, 1899, to the 7th U. S. Inf. Co. D. He will join his company at Fort Crook, Neb.

2d Lieut. Charles M. Smith, July 1, 1899, to the 18th U. S. Inf. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific coast.

2d Lieut. William D. Pasco, July 1, 1899, to the 18th U. S. Inf. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific coast.

2d Lieut. William E. Mould, July 24, 1899, to the 16th U. S. Inf. He will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 7.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board, to consist of Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th U. S. Art., and Mr. Arturo Ygaravides, is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., for the purpose of making an inventory of all works of art in the city of San Juan that are the property of the State. (D. P. R., July 22.)

Capt. Edmund Whittenmyer, 10th U. S. Inf., is relieved from further duty as member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 132, C. S., D. M. and S. C., to examine officers for promotion, and Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. M. and S. C., July 25.)

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, a Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art.; Maj. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 29th Inf.; U. S. V.; Maj. Charles L. G. Anderson, Surg., 29th Inf.; U. S. V.; Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Capt. Owen T. Kenan, 29th Inf.; U. S. V., is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 4, for the examination of such officers of the 29th Inf., U. S. V., as may be brought before it, to determine their fitness for the service. Capt. Cleveland Willcox, 29th Inf., U. S. V., is appointed Recorder of the Board. (D. G., Aug. 2.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art., Recorder, will convene at Key West Barracks, Fla., on Aug. 9, for the examination of Sergeant Frederick Schroeder, Battery B, 1st Art., and Mechanic Edward De Leon, Battery N, 1st Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeants. (D. G., Aug. 5.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A.; Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Asst. Insp. Gen., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., is appointed to meet at Chicago, as early as practicable, for the examination of F. J. Mead, No. 454, 41st street, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (D. L., Aug. 7.)

INSPECTION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The officers named herein are detailed to witness the issue of the annuity goods during the current fiscal year to the Indians at the following designated Indian Agencies, viz.: Fort Apache Agency, Arizona—1st Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 9th Cav.; Fort Apache, Ariz., Utah and Onray Agency, Utah—1st Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Adj., 2d Squadron, 9th

Cav., Fort DuChesne, Utah. Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, N. M.—1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav.; Fort Wingate, N. M. Shoshone Agency, Wyoming—1st Lieut. Clough Overton, 1st Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo. San Carlos Agency, Arizona—1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., San Carlos, Ariz. (D. Cole, Aug. 3.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

2d Lieut. John A. Glass, Cal. Vol. Heavy Artillery, is assigned to duty as Depot Commissary, District of Cavite, relieving 2d Lieut. Clarence Behnß, 10th Pa. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 23.)

The 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty with the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and assigned to temporary duty with the Provost Guard. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 25.)

The 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty with the 2d Division, and assigned to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 25.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made in the cavalry arm of the service: Capt. Albert L. Mills, from the 6th U. S. Cavalry to the 1st U. S. Cavalry, Troop F; Capt. James B. Hughes, from the 1st U. S. Cavalry to the 4th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. Richard B. Paddock, from the 4th U. S. Cavalry to the 6th U. S. Cavalry, Troop K. (W. D., Aug. 9.)

The following officers and detachments of enlisted men, having arrived on the U. S. transport Sherman, will report without delay as indicated below: Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. A., to the Department Commander; Col. J. W. Powell, 17th U. S. Inf., to 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with his regiment; Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th U. S. Inf., to 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with his regiment; Maj. B. Holloway and Maj. J. Canby, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., to the Chief Paymr., of the Department; Capt. C. G. Dwyer, 3d U. S. Inf., to regimental commander; 1st Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th U. S. Cav., to the 4th U. S. Cav. Squadron; 1st Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 4th U. S. Inf., to regimental commander; 2d Lt. C. Ooster, 21st U. S. Inf., to regimental commander; Chaplain J. A. Randolph, U. S. A., to 6th U. S. Inf., for duty. The medical officers on board the Sherman will remain thereon and proceed with the 6th U. S. Infantry to destination. Hospital Corps, U. S. A., 98 enlisted men, to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; detachment Hospital Corps, 15 enlisted men, attached to 6th U. S. Infantry, will remain on duty with that regiment; Engineer Corps, U. S. A., to barracks at Manila; Signal Corps, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Department; 3d U. S. Artillery, to the Cuartel de Melina, Manila; 6th U. S. Artillery, to the regimental commander, headquarters 6th U. S. Artillery, cor. Cabildo and Beaterio streets, Manila; 9th U. S. Infantry, to San Fernando; 12th U. S. Infantry, to Maestranza Arsenal, Manila; 13th U. S. Infantry, to the Cuartel de Espana; 14th U. S. Infantry, to barracks, Malate; 20th U. S. Infantry, to headquarters, 20th Infantry, Fort Santiago, Manila; 18th U. S. Infantry will remain on board and proceed to Iloilo; 23d U. S. Infantry will remain on board and proceed to Iloilo; Commy. Sergt. Patrick Donnelly, to the Chief Commissary of the Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 19.)

The C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will make the following assignments from unassigned infantry recruits at that post: 100 each to the 3d, 4th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th and 20th Inf.; 200 each to the 18th, 22d and 23d Inf.; 300 to the 14th Inf. (D. Cal., Aug. 4.)

The following officers have been detailed for duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 21: Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art.; Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art.; Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art.; and Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, 26TH INFANTRY, PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

Field and Staff—Col. Edmund Rice, Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, Maj. Joseph P. Dickman, Maj. Edward D. Anderson, Maj. Frank A. Cook, Maj. Charles F. Mason, Surg.; Capt. John Borden, Jr., Adj.; Capt. Rouben A. Whipple, Q. M.; Capt. Fred A. Washburn, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Griswold, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Edwards, Commy.

1st Battalion—Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliott, Adj.

Co. H—Capt. Guy V. Henry, 1st Lieut. G. Roland Fortescue, 2d Lieut. Homer B. Grant.

Co. E—Capt. John Hickey, 1st Lieut. Henry G. Crockett, 2d Lieut. Roy L. Fernald.

Co. B—Capt. James H. Peck, 1st Lieut. James P. Clare, 2d Lieut. Timothy Coughlan.

Co. I—Capt. Alex. Greig, Jr., 1st Lieut. George D. Rice, 2d Lieut. John J. Byrne.

2d Battalion—Maj. E. D. Anderson, 1st Lieut. William M. Connell, Adj.

Co. S—Capt. Alvin A. Barker, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Fales, 2d Lieut. Max Wagner.

Co. G—Capt. W. F. Meeks, 1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, 2d Lieut. Gordon Ball.

Co. F—Capt. William Tuthery, 1st Lieut. William Sullivan, 2d Lieut. Harry E. Comstock.

Co. M—Capt. _____, 1st Lieut. D. J. Moynihan, 2d Lieut. John L. Ryan.

3d Battalion—Maj. Frank A. Cook, 1st Lieut. James R. Goodale.

Co. A—Capt. George E. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Plummer, 2d Lieut. Hilden Olin.

Co. K—Capt. Thomas Talbot, 1st Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, 2d Lieut. Robert H. Sillman.

Co. D—Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, 2d Lieut. Sanford E. Worthington.

Co. L—Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, 2d Lieut. _____.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE 27TH INFANTRY.

Field Officers—Col. James M. Bell, Commanding; Lieut. Col. Albert L. Cummins, Maj. L. Byram, commanding 1st Battalion; Maj. C. D. V. Hunt, commanding 2d Battalion; vacancy, 3d Battalion.

Regimental Surgeons—Maj. Ogden Rafferty, Surg.; Capt. William Bowen, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Graves, Asst. Surg.

Staff Officers—Capt. Louis C. Sherer, Adj.; 1st Lieut. James D. Fauntleroy, Adj.; 1st Battalion: 1st Lieut. Edwin L. Hartsborne, Adj.; 2d Battalion: vacancy; 3d Battalion: Capt. Eastman Curry, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. J. Howard Griffiths, Commy.

Company Officers—Co. A, Capt. R. H. Savage, commanding company; 1st Lieut. T. S. Bradley, absent of S. D.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Brewer.

Co. B—Capt. G. W. Brandle, commanding company; 1st Lieut. G. B. Rodney, 2d Lieut. J. C. Cassels.

Co. C—Vacancy; 1st Lieut. D. Sturges, commanding company; 2d Lieut. F. W. Griffin.

Co. D—Capt. W. F. Judson, commanding company; 1st Lieut. C. B. Taylor, 2d Lieut. A. Faulkner.

Co. E—Capt. D. T. E. Castel, commanding company; 1st Lieut. C. D. Weed, 2d Lieut. G. A. Vernon.

Co. F—Capt. W. F. Randall, commanding company; 1st Lieut. J. C. Biley, 2d Lieut. L. S. C. Munford.

Co. G—Capt. C. Becht, commanding company; 1st Lieut. E. O'Flaherty, 2d Lieut. R. S. Knox.

Co. H—Capt. W. B. Gracie, commanding company; 1st Lieut. J. D. Hanna, 2d Lieut. F. H. Plummer.

Co. I—Capt. G. T. Langhorne, absent; 1st Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, commanding company; 2d Lieut. D. McGregg.

Co. K—Capt. F. L. Graham, commanding company; 1st Lieut. C. S. McDonald, 2d Lieut. G. C. Shaw.

Co. L—Capt. A. S. Sloan, commanding company; 1st Lieut. L. F. Collett, 2d Lieut. D. Hyman.

Co. M—Capt. H. Atkinson, commanding company; 1st Lieut. J. E. Goujlt, 2d Lieut. J. Oliver.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, 4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Escuela de Tiro, G, Alibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and G, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F, Presidio, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; 1, Fort DuChesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Hdqs. and Troops A, C, G, H, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; E and I, Holguin; F, Banes; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Jiguani, Cuba.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; A* and F*, Quemados, Cuba; N and O, Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters and N, Angel Island, Cal.; A, C* and O, Presidio, California; B, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; F*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Cal.; N, Fort Scott, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N. O. Fort Terry, N. Y.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort F*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Strong, Mass.; K, Fort Hunt, Va.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M. and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F*, Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, D, E, F, G*, H, L, M and O, Manila; A, I, K and N, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Hdqs., C* H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Michie, Great Gull Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, K and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, H, I and L, Guanajay, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C and D, Pano Caballo, Cuba; I, K, L, M Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E and H, Calbarien; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Palma Sorina, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H and I, Guantanamo; K, Holguin; L, Baracoa, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cardenas, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, B, C and D, E, I, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; E, C, Mayaguez; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; K, Huamacao, P. R.; L, Lares; M, Coamo.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; E and K, Neuvas.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Dyess, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila.

26th Infantry—Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

27th Infantry—Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

28th Infantry—Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

29th Infantry—Fort McPherson, Ga.

30th Infantry—Fort Sheridan, Ill.

31st Infantry—Fort Thomas, Ky.

32d Infantry—Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

33d Infantry—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

34th Infantry—Fort Logan, Colo.

3

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, August 2.

Adj. General, Washington:
Transport India sailed 7 p. m. yesterday with Col. Hood, 16th; Capt. Crittenden, 23d; Lieuts. Kinison, 25th; Cramer, 34th; Wallace, 9th; Tiffany and McConnell, 12th; Woodruff, 13th; Haskell and Ball, 21st Inf. Two acting assistant surgeons, three members hospital corps, two contract nurses, ten enlisted casuals from Presidio and recruits as follows: Battalion engineers, 2; 4th Cav., 2; 3d Heavy Art., 42; 6th Light Art., 9; 3d Inf., 5; 4th, 27; 6th, 77; 9th, 6; 12th, 10; 13th, 70; 14th, 6; 16th, 81; 17th, 1; 18th, 12; 19th, 1; 20th, 1; 21st, 51; 22d, 8; 23d, 6; unassigned, Inf., 312; unassigned, Cav., 1. Fifty rifles and ten thousand rounds of ammunition with troops.

SHAFTER, Maj. General.

San Francisco, August 2.

Adj. General, Washington:
General field return, battery, Utah Vol. Art., total commission, 11; promoted from ranks, 3; resigned, 1; discharged, 1; remaining to be mustered out, 9; total enlisted, 346; discharged, 3; killed and died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 5; deserted, none; remaining to be mustered out, 270.

SHAFTER, Maj. General.

San Francisco, August 2.

Adj. General, Washington:
The following has just been handed me by Charles F. Burton, Adj. General, State of Utah: "Adj. General Corbin: Pleased to report that arrangements at Presidio for accommodation for Utah batteries most satisfactory; men happy and contented. Sanitary condition practically perfect. Extra issues in commissary department greatly appreciated."

SHAFTER, Maj. General.

San Francisco, August 2.

Adj. General, Washington:
Relief arrived this morning.

SHAFTER, Maj. General.

This despatch was sent in response to the request of the Department to telegraph monthly field returns instead of sending them by mail.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, August 3.

Adj. General, Washington:
Capt. Hovey reports destruction of Camp Dyea by forest fires on 28th ult. He reports no injuries to men. Some subsistence and quartermaster's supplies destroyed; amount not yet determined. He succeeded in moving command and supplies to Skagway.

McCain, Acting Asst. Adj. General.

Manila, Aug. 4.—Total strength commissioned and enlisted—of regiments now in the Philippine Islands:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Fourth Cavalry	26	1,056
First Artillery	4	116
Third Artillery	14	801
Fourth Artillery	5	118
Fifth Artillery	4	115
Sixth Artillery	32	1,193
Battalion Engineers	3	126
Third Infantry	47	1,209
Fourth Infantry	44	1,191
Sixth Infantry	48	1,353
Ninth Infantry	43	1,271
Twelfth Infantry	46	1,303
Thirteenth Infantry	44	1,304
Fourteenth Infantry	42	769
Sixteenth Infantry	46	1,332
Seventeenth Infantry	47	1,271
Eighteenth Infantry	45	1,338
Twentieth Infantry	45	1,250
Twenty-first Infantry	44	1,330
Twenty-second Infantry	45	1,245
Twenty-third Infantry	43	1,213
Twenty-fourth Infantry	10	429
Twenty-fifth Infantry	21	1,022
Nevada Cavalry	3	83
Thirty-sixth Vol. Infantry	38	490
Thirty-seventh Vol. Infantry	26	462
Fifty-first Iowa	47	913
Twentieth Kansas	46	908
Thirteenth Minnesota	46	901
First Tennessee	32	753
First Montana	45	764
First South Dakota	46	820
First Washington	44	914
Regulars, 812 officers, 23,307 enlisted men; volunteers, 309 officers, 6,146 enlisted men. Total, 1,121 officers, 29,453 enlisted men. Grand total, 30,574.		

OTIS.

Havana, August 6.

Death Report.—Havana Hospital, No. 1, Robert Bird, civilian employee, quartermaster, died August 2, dysentery; Santiago, James A. Hayes, quartermaster's employee, died August 2, yellow fever; William J. Money, civilian, died August 3, yellow fever; Havana, Duncan Marr, machinist, United States Navy, died August 5, yellow fever.

BROOKE.

Manila, August 6.

Adj. General, Washington:
Deaths since last weekly report: Cause unknown, April 6, Ralph C. Coates, K, 1st California; drowned, July 14, John Mullaney, corporal, 21st Inf.; William H. Murray, K, 21st Inf.; August 3, Albert Boos, D, 16th Inf.; typhoid fever, July 14, Richard H. Ralph, B, Utah Art.; on Hancock on Nagasaki, dysentery, July 12, Christian R. Spessor, corporal, F, 18th Inf.; July 29, Wm. R. Rasmisson, corporal, F, 18th Inf.; Levi W. Mellinger, corporal, F, 13th Inf.; August 4, Edward L. Bedell, A, 21st Inf.; malarial fever, July 15, James M. Dabney, G, 1st California; July 30, John L. Garvey, L, 9th Inf.; August 2, Thomas Burchill, G, 22d Inf.; from wounds in action, July 14, Michael Walsh, H, 6th Inf.; July 26, Thomas Totten, L, 4th Cav.; July 31, Herbert Tracey, K, 21st Inf.; meningitis, July 30, Arthur Morse, 18th Inf.; pulmonary tuberculosis, July 31, James McCarron, corporal, B, 21st Inf.; pneumonia, July 31, Thomas Conway, M, 21st Inf.; volvulus ileocecum, August 1, James McHugh, M, 21st Inf.; suicide, August 2, Marvin R. McHenry, H, 14th Inf.; appendicitis, August 3, Clarence Mason, band, 51st Iowa.

OTIS.

San Francisco, August 7.

Adj. General, Washington:
General field return, 10th Pennsylvania: Total, commissioned, thirty-five; promoted from the ranks, five; resigned, six; died of disease, one; remaining to be mustered out, thirty-three. Total enlisted, 876; discharged, 106; killed and died of wounds, fifteen; died of disease, six; transferred, sixteen; remaining to be mustered out, 733.

SHAFTER, Maj. General.

San Francisco, August 7.

Adj. General, Washington, D. C.:
General field return, 1st Nebraska: Total, commissioned, forty-six; promoted from ranks, eighteen; re-

signed, fifteen; discharged, two; killed and died of wounds, three; remaining to be mustered out, forty-four. Total enlisted, 1,285; total enlisted joined regiment, 1,246; discharged, 325; killed and died of wounds, thirty-three; died of disease, twenty-five; drowned, one; deserted, two; transferred, five; remaining to be mustered out, 835.

SHAFTER.

Manila, Aug. 7.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Additional Deaths: 6th Infantry—Michael Walsh, July 14, from wounds in action. 9th Infantry—John L. Garvey, July 30. 12th Infantry—William O. Rasmisson, Corporal, July 29. 13th Infantry—Levi W. Mellinger, Corporal, July 29. 14th Infantry—Marvin R. McHenry, Aug. 2, suicide. 10th Infantry—Albert Ross, Aug. 3. 18th Infantry—Arthur Morse, July 30, meningitis, and Christian R. Spessor, Corporal, July 12, dysentery. 21st Infantry—Edward L. Bedell, Aug. 4; Thomas Conway, July 21, pneumonia; James McCarron, Corporal, July 31, pulmonary tuberculosis; James McHugh, Aug. 1; John Mullaney, Corporal, July 14, drowned; William H. Murray, July 14, and Herbert Tracey, July 31. 22d Infantry—Thomas Burchill, Aug. 2. 4th Cavalry—Thomas Totten, July 26. 1st California—Ralph C. Coates, April 5, cause unknown, and James M. Dabney, July 15, malarial fever. 51st Iowa—Clarence Mason, band, Aug. 3, appendicitis. Utah Artillery—Richard H. Ralph, July 14, on Hancock, at Nagasaki, typhoid fever.

Manila, Aug. 7.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
Naxos, the Commander of the Manila, on July 11 re-established lighthouse at Cape Melville, Balabac, Philippine Islands; hoisted flag with appropriate honors. July 13, on his return, thirteen Moros, under arms, were found to be in possession of the lighthouse. Landing party, commanded by Lieut. E. L. Bisset, encountered resistance. No casualty in our party. Loss in killed, one officer and one man of the enemy. Diego Manalo, Chief of the Balabac Moros, was killed, seven taken prisoners; two escaped. Chief of party was unpopular with the people of Balabac, Philippine Islands, owing to fear of him. Light has been restored. Manila has landed force. Charleston is on her way to Balabac; will render all assistance possible.

WATSON.

La Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Aug. 8.

Secretary of State:
Serious hurricane suddenly commenced at 10 yesterday morning. Blew severely until night. Roof U. S. Consulate blown off. Everything, wraps, personal property, total loss. Great many small boats lost. The damages in this city are great. No details from the country; wires down.

ATYME, Consul.

Manila, Aug. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Three days' typhoon, rendering work on bay impossible, passed 6th inst. Transport Pennsylvania leaves Hilo, Cebu, Jolo, this evening; Sheridan, with Minnesotas, South Dakotas, and discharged men for San Francisco, 11th inst. Valencia, Zealandia, when coaled, requiring ten days' good weather, leave with Montanas and discharged men. Suggest portion transports coal at Nagasaki, both coming and returning, expedite business here, where facilities for loading and unloading vessels primitive.

OTIS.

Havana, Aug. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Deaths: Pinar del Rio—Corporal William Bowers, Co. M, 1st Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Havana Hospital No. 1—Private Werman Coreswell, Co. K, 8th Inf., died 5th, laudanum poisoning, delirium tremens.

BROOKE.

Manila, Aug. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:
MacArthur, with 4,000 men, attacked insurgent army 6,000 strong, concentrated around San Fernando 5.15 this morning. At 10 o'clock a. m. had driven it five miles in direction of Angeles. Casualties few. Attack ordered for 7th instant; rain did not permit movement. Railroad from Angeles north badly washed by unprecedented floods of last six weeks beyond ability of insurgents to repair.

OTIS.

Havana, Aug. 9.

Surgeon General, Washington:
Dead: Charles Beatty, private, of yellow fever.

O'REILLY.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Porto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan, one temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, some quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here save two small local schooners sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom House sheds badly damaged and goods stored therein. Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The losses by the inhabitants are very great, and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when, owing to loss of houses, fruit and provisions, there was famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing and money for the destitute would be received with the greatest gratitude, and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise distribution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless, and very great distress must follow.

DAVIS, Commanding.

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Captured letters high insurgent authority exhorting inhabitants to hold out a little longer; that European recognition will be granted by Aug. 31, and that present United States Administration will be overthrown.

OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 10, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Pennsylvania left Hilo this morning; Sheridan should leave Manila this evening.

OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:
MacArthur's movement yesterday very successful; serves to clear country rear and left and right of insurgents; has advanced north to Calicut, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitering. His casualties, five killed, twenty-nine wounded. Officers wounded, Maj. Braden, Capt. Abernethy, 36th Vols., leg and arm, moderate; Lieut. Williams, 51st Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated to left and rear, toward Santarita. MacArthur's advance under Wheaton

and Liscum consists 9th, 12th, 17th, part of 22d Regiment and portion 51st Iowa. Movement very difficult on account of mud and surface water. MacArthur reports insurgent loss 100 killed, some 300 wounded. They were rapidly driven northward, and last evening apparently abandoned Poric line, where they blew up powder works.

OTIS.

The Navy Department has given out a squadron order issued by Rear Adm. Watson, in command at Manila, and forwarded by him to the department, covering congratulatory despatches following the sharp fighting on June 13 and 14, in which the forces of General Lawton participated. The President's despatch is as follows:

Otis, Manila:
The President makes acknowledgment to General Lawton and his brave officers and men for their conspicuous gallantry on the 13th and 14th in Cavite province.

WM. McKINLEY.

In a despatch letter to Adm. Watson General Lawton inclosed the President's despatch, and said:
To the Admiral, etc.:

It gave me pleasure on the evening of the 14th to acknowledge by signal the co-operation of the act of landing officers and men from the United States gunboat Helena and the monitor Monadnock in support of the companies there engaged. This voluntary act entitles the men engaged to share with my troops in the thanks expressed in the inclosed true copy of a telegram from his excellency the President of the United States. I therefore take the liberty, of transmitting the message to you as properly pertaining to the records of the naval forces at this station. Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,

Maj. General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Havana, August 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Death report: Santiago, 8th, Joseph J. Council, Signal Sergeant, remittent malarial fever; Capt. Percy Nibbs, British steamship, Sutherland, yellow fever; Puerto Principe, 8th, Frank Bloomer, teamster, yellow fever.

BROOKE.

Manila, August 11.

Adj. General, Washington:
MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita. Reconnoitered Potac, Angeles and other points. Insurgents driven north. One casualty yesterday, none to-day. Condition roads makes movement troops difficult, but considered necessary to open this section of country as it virtually gives control of province of Batang and relieves inhabitants there.

OTIS.

San Juan de Porto Rico, August 10.

Adj. General, Washington:
Later reports show that hurricane was far more severe in interior and southern part of island than here. Data for estimate of number of Porto Ricans who have lost everything were deficient, but I am forced to believe the number on the island cannot fall below one hundred thousand souls and a famine is impending. I ask that 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal quantities of each, be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce. Some here. Urgent appeals to all post commanders for food for the destitute. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues; rice and beans only desired. There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far only one soldier reported dangerously injured. Several towns reported entirely demolished. As yet have report from only four ports. Complete destruction of all barracks at two and at two others, one company of each had barracks destroyed. Troops are in canvas. No reports yet from the largest ports, Ponce and Mayaguez, but they were in the vortex of the storm. At least half of the people in Porto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has destroyed this source of support.

DAVIS.

Col. A. S. Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department, opened bids at the Army Building, New York, August 8, for furnishing 1,310,000 pounds of oats and 1,815,000 pounds of hay for the Army in Cuba. The proposals were as follows: Horace Ingersoll—Oats, \$1.14 9-10 per 100 pounds; hay, 74c per 100 pounds. Charles L. Rickerson—Oats, \$1.12 9-10 per 100 pounds; hay, 74.90c. C. A. Bloomingdale—Hay, 77c. Horace Ingersoll received the contract for hay at 74c per 100 pounds, and Charles L. Rickerson, oats at \$1.12 9-10 per 100 pounds. Bids were opened August 8 for furnishing 500 large cotton duck nullins, the firms bidding being as follows: John C. Hopkins, \$18.83 each; John Curtin, \$21; Robert E. Martin, hand made, \$29.50; S. Hemingway & Sons, \$26.49; F. C. Johnston, \$17.41 and \$19.41; Mark Sternberg, \$23.23; F. Vander Herschen, \$25.80.

In her speech proroguing Parliament Queen Victoria said: "I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the South African Republic praying my assistance to obtain a removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of my dominions in South Africa."

There is a steady drift of men and war material from England to South Africa, while the Boers are busy polishing up the old muskets. The Transvaal Government is still deliberating on its answer to England's proposals. A stubborn refusal to accept them might be construed as a casus belli. The Volksraad, amid much enthusiasm and acclamation, on August 8, passed an amendment to the constitution empowering the government in the event of war to call upon every inhabitant, without distinction, to assist in the defence of the State.

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Insp. General, U. S. Army, on the 8th instant made an official inspection of the accounts of the disbursing officer at the Military Academy, and while at the post was the guest of Maj. Hall, 2d Inf. A Chicago merchant has been arrested and fined for using the American flag for advertising purposes. The case has been appealed.

Generals Toral and Pareja have been acquitted by the Spanish Supreme court martial for the surrender of Sanitago, on the ground that they acted under orders of their superiors. Those in high command in the colonies were severely accused by the court for the lack of resources for defence.

Mrs. G. E. Stockle, wife of Lieut. G. E. Stockle, of 8th U. S. Cav., has moved to Fort Slocum, N. Y., where she will remain until Lieut. Stockle returns from Cuba. Lieut. Stockle has just returned to Puerto Principe, Cuba, where he joined his regiment, the 8th U. S. Cav.

A PRIVATE OF REGULARS ON LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Pvt. J. Korhummel, of Co. K, 13th U. S. Inf., writes an interesting letter to the Buffalo Sunday "News," dated Calocan, June 20, from which we make the following extracts:

"It was on the 20th of last April that our regiment left Fort Niagara for the Philippines. We arrived at San Francisco on the 26th, where it was said that the 13th Inf. was the finest body of men that had gone through there in some time. We left Frisco on the 28th day on the transports Ohio and Senator, arriving at Honolulu on May 5. We were given ten-hour passes every day, giving us a show to see the finest islands owned by Uncle Sam. We left there on the 9th, arriving at Manila on the 30th, when we landed and pitched tents on Camp Lunaeta.

"As the rainy season has now begun, it will rain every day for the next three months. Manila Bay is close by the camp, and we go bathing every morning, at the same time doing our washing. We do not dry our clothes here as they do in the States, but put them right on, and they are dry in half an hour. The weather at times during the day is intensely hot, and they are no sooner dry than they are wet again by the rain. On the 9th of June we were ordered to pack our haversacks with two days' rations. We left camp at 5:30 and marched to San Pedro Macati, a distance of nine miles, where we pitched camp that night with four or five other regiments of infantry and artillery.

"We knew that business was going to pick up. We left the following morning at 5 o'clock, marched about eight miles, passing the 21st and 9th Regiment Regulars at 7:30, and forming a line of battle on the right flank under heavy fire. We lost only one man and three wounded. The heat was intense, and the men commenced to strip themselves, throwing away their coats, canteens and haversacks filled with rations. After the first skirmish we rested for half an hour, then marched from over the hills through bamboo jungles, where we had to go single file, and crossing hundreds of acres of unworked rice fields and walked in water as high as our waist. The only water that we had to drink we got from mud holes and ditches. It was very filthy, and soon told upon the men, who began to drop out from heat and exhaustion, but still we advanced rapidly, driving the enemy from their trenches, until we were within two miles of Parangagua, when we pitched camp for the night, marching and fighting in all over twenty-five miles that day.

"Afterward we lay on the ground for a night's rest in the rain, without any shelter, only to be awakened at 5 a. m. We had time enough to drink a half cup of coffee and fall into line, marching about seven miles, surrounding the towns of Las Pinas and Parangagua, the Filipino stronghold, which was easily taken at 8:30 a. m. We stayed there during the heat of the day, when orders came for the 13th to go to Manila, leaving the 23d and 9th, two battalions of the 21st, one battery of the 6th Art. and one of the troops of the 4th Cav., where they all did good work during the fight to guard the two towns taken. Our regiment no sooner left the town than the Filipinos' rear guard began to fire on the outpost, and kept it up until the 6th Art. shelled the woods and drove them off.

"During a fight fifteen Spanish soldiers, who were captured and held prisoners of war for fifteen months by the Filipinos, escaped and came over to the American lines, and were surprised when told that the Spanish-American War was over and Manila had surrendered. During the fight one of the officers of the 21st was wounded. Two privates of his camp carried him to the

rear and swam the river with him, where he was placed in the hands of the Hospital Corps.

"We left Manila the 14th, and marched to Calocan, where we are now holding the northern line. The health of the Regulars is pretty good, and our appetites are good. Our breakfast generally consists of beef stew, fried bacon, potatoes, bread and coffee. Wild duck eggs are very numerous in certain parts of the islands, and are brought to camp by the natives, who sell them very cheap. For dinner we usually have roast beef, potatoes, gravy, bread and coffee. We have rice and pork and beans about twice a week. Our supper, although light, is wholesome and good. With this meal we always have canned fruit. Chickens are very plentiful on all the islands.

"I don't think the war will last very long, but while the United States Regulars are fighting hard to finish it soon, we do not look for a peaceful state of affairs in the immediate future. The natives depend chiefly upon rice, hemp and tobacco, for their living. The Amigos, or friends, sell fruits, cigarettes, tobacco and other articles to the soldiers."

EROSION OF GUN BARRELS BY EXPLOSION.

The erosion of the barrels of firearms caused by cordite gases has led to the cordite of the British Government being regarded with disfavor. Efforts are now being made to decrease the erosive action of cordite gases. This erosion of barrels is liable to be caused by the great heat generated by the explosion of cordite, and it is believed that the gases themselves possess no special erosive action. Powerful explosions involve the production of great heat; and in the case of the British cordite an extremely high temperature is reached. Metal is purely and simply melted by the highly-heated gases. These effects are particularly felt in the case of artillery guns. Nitro-glycerine is declared to be mainly responsible for the great heat which is generated on explosion, and it would seem that if this ingredient were reduced heat might be lessened.

In the rival powder of Maxim, which also contains nitro-glycerine and gun cotton as its essential ingredients, the proportion of nitro-glycerine is as low as 10 to 16 per cent., while gun cotton exists in the proportion of 85 per cent., and in cordite there are 53 parts of nitro-glycerine and 37 of gun cotton. Oxygen is the supporter of combustion, and if a powder is to be really smokeless, it should contain in its ingredients a sufficiency of oxygen to insure complete combustion. The gun cotton in Maxim's powder does not contain sufficient oxygen to consume its own carbon, and the powder thus labors under disadvantage with regard to being perfectly smokeless. The Government experts in England came to the conclusion that the portion of nitro-glycerine could safely be raised to about 60 per cent. It has thus happened that in the smokeless powder adopted by the British Government the proportion of nitro-glycerine was raised to 58 per cent., while that of gun cotton was reduced to 37.

Mr. Maxim took proceedings against the British Government for infringement of his patent, but the decision went against him on the ground that the two essential ingredients of cordite existed in radically different proportions, and thus conferred properties on the Government powder which were quite different from the Maxim article. Nitro-glycerine is believed to protect cordite from the effects of tropical climates; and thus the special virtues of cordite are in a great measure due to the presence of nitro-glycerine in its present high proportions. It is not likely that any very great reduction in these proportions will be effected, but there is no question of the necessity of checking the erosion of the bores now taking place.

A correspondent of the New York "Times," writing from Delagoa Bay, South Africa, July 12, concerning the arrival there of the U. S. S. Chicago from Zanzibar and Tamatave, in command of Capt. Cooper, with Rear Adml. Howison on board, tells us that the officers of the Chicago, including Admiral Howison, Lieuts. Poundstone and Whittlesey, Capt. of Marines Barnett, Dr. Wells, Paymr. Ball, and Ensign Helm, proceeded from Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg. W. E. Park met the distinguished visitors at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and they were welcomed at Park Station, Johannesburg, by prominent Americans. At Kimberley a dinner and dance were given in honor of the officers of the Chicago at the Sanatorium, and were brilliant successes. From Kimberley, where they have been the guests of the De Beers Company, they proceed to Cape Town. Admiral Howison announced his intention to Col. Stowe of remaining with his flagship in Cape Town for several weeks, and resident Americans entertained the officers on a lavish scale. The visit of the Chicago is likely to be remembered for many years.

"Snow on the Headlight," published by the Appletons, is one of those interesting tales of the railroad which Cy Warman seems to have made the special monopoly of his pen. It is a story of the great Burlington strike, and is told with all the fidelity to details which years of acquaintance with the practical workings of a railroad give to the writer's descriptions of life on our metal highways. "That Fortune" is another of those charming works with which Charles Dudley Warner has enriched contemporary literature. It is published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London. We observe that Mr. Warner has abolished the dash in printing words of a sulphurous emphasis, a rather important change in so gentle a nature as that which produced "A Little Journey into the World." In these days, when the big, big D— figures as a source of contention among our bravest naval men, it is interesting to see it appear fully clothed in its etymological drapery in the tender pages of one of Mr. Warner's stories.

In "Our Navy in Time of War," covering the period from 1861 to 1898, Franklin Matthews has prepared an interesting little book for the Appletons series of home reading books. With illustrations and not over heavy descriptions it brings out the great differences between the sea fighting machines of the Civil War and those that sent Spain's best fleets to the bottom last year. In "Uncle Sam's Soldiers," a story of the war with Spain, also published by the Appletons, Oscar Phelps Austin does not seem to have been as careful as Mr. Matthews. We observe that he places the Washington Arch in University Place, New York City, instead of at the lower end of Fifth avenue, on Washington Square, and at page 77 he refers to "a soldier 6 foot tall," who, no doubt, was measured by a ruler 12 inch long. It seems strange, too, that with such a supply of camera friends as dotted the shores both authors should have used the same picture of the landing of troops from transports in Cuba.

The treasurer of the Dewey home fund reports that he is in receipt of a number of encouraging letters relating to the fund. Assurances of support continue to come to Washington from many directions, especially from several Western cities, which are raising large sums. The treasurer has received a telegram from the Carnegie Steel Co., saying they will send a check for a thousand dollars very soon.

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The laying of the foundation stone of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute at Abbasieh, Cairo, as a "Memorial of the Sudan Victory," by Major-General the Honorable R. A. J. Talbot, C. B., commanding the British forces in Egypt, took place July 6, at the early hour (for the sake of coolness) of 8.30 a. m., in the presence of the troops quartered in that outlying corner of Cairo, viz., the 21st Lancers, the 56th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and the Detachment of Mounted Infantry. The Institute will be freely open to men of all denominations and persuasions, and it is against the rules to attempt to interfere with the religious opinions of any one. There will be a room for devotional purposes, but no one need enter it except of his own free will. The Institute is, in fact, a club for relaxation and recreation, with billiard table and pianoforte, where light meals and also non-intoxicating refreshments can be obtained. It is intended eventually to have the garrison recreation ground hard by, and the sports can be watched from the building. The management will be by a committee of officers, assisted by a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers and men.

It is told of Admiral John Crittenden Watson, now in command at Manila, that at Boston, in 1893, the green hands of the naval militia came aboard his ship, and a practical joker for'ard told them they would have to deliver their flasks to the sailmaker's mate. That worthy, who was never known to refuse a drink, was shortly afterward astounded to receive, as gifts as he supposed, a large number of flasks of good whiskey. He was found the next day asleep in the sailroom, with dozens of empty flasks around him and on him, and was brought "to the mast." Watson, his voice trembling with anger or laughter—no one knew which—eyed him, and then blurted out: "Aleck, I have no words with which to discuss such a case as yours. Go forward!"

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Some interesting details of the Italian fleet are furnished by an Italian journal, according to which the navy comprises at the present moment 21 ironclads, 6 armored cruisers, 14 protected cruisers, and a number of smaller vessels of various classes, making a total of 75 fighting ships and 126 torpedo vessels. The imposingness of these figures is diminished when one notes the lack of the quality of homogeneity; that is, that though the five fastest ironclads can steam twenty knots, many of the older vessels can hardly manage ten. Again, their length varies from 90 m. in the least modern vessels to 125 m. in the newest, and there are also great differences in thickness of armor, which in the Duilio attains 55 m., but is very much less in the latest build ships. The average strength of the crews of Italian ships of war is, according to the class to which a particular vessel belongs, in a seagoing torpedo vessel, 17; in a torpedo aviso, 50; in a torpedo cruiser, 100; the protected cruiser carries a crew of 240 to 310 men, the armored cruiser 400, and the battleship 410 to 790. Referring to experiments recently made at Terni with new nickel armor plates for the navy, the results are stated to have surpassed all expectation, the plates, though much lighter than those now in service, having successfully resisted all shots fired at a distance of 800 meters. If these facts be as alleged, it will be possible for light ships to be completely protected, and thus a complete revolution in naval technique may be brought about.

"St. Nicholas" for August has an interesting article "On Minot's Ledge," by Gustave Kobbé. The first lighthouse built upon this submerged rock was destroyed by a great storm in April, 1851, about two and a half years after it was built. The present tower on Minot's Ledge was designed and erected by officers of the United States Engineer Corps. The site is so exposed that work could be carried on only from April to September. During the rest of the year the sea was too rough to allow workmen to gain a foothold on the ledge or approach it with safety. Although the work of preparing the rock was begun in July, 1855, it was not until July, 1857, that the first stone could be laid. During the first season only 130 working hours at the ledge could be had, on account of the varying conditions of the weather. Whenever men were at work on the ledge, guard boats constantly plied in the neighborhood to pick up workmen who might be washed off into the sea, and these boats were frequently called into service. The tower was complete in September, 1860. The nicety with which the records of the United States Engineer Corps are kept is shown by the fact that the record of work on Minot's Ledge is given even to the minute—1,102 hours and 21 minutes.

When it was proposed to raise new regiments Adjutant General Corbin informed the President that it was his belief that all of the men necessary could be secured before the middle of August, and the rapid rate of recruiting since then has justified the assertion. It is the intention of the Department to have the Volunteer regiments thoroughly drilled for about one month after their organization before sending them to Manila.

"The Windjammers," Mr. Hains's latest book, has been adopted by the U. S. Navy Department as a standard work of sea fiction for the ship's libraries.

Two insane enlisted men have been transferred from Manila to the Government insane asylum at Washington, D. C., Pvt. Adams, of the 4th Inf., and Pvt. Alkemade, of the 18th Inf., who is violently insane. Each of the unfortunate men was in charge of an attendant, and were brought at the same time with Capt. Egbert. The party was in command of Capt. M. L. Hessey, 12th Inf.

A weird yarn, "told to the marines," credits Capt. Evans with having introduced the German Emperor to the American cocktail at Kiel, and as having positively refused, in spite of the imperial command, to allow his visitor to have more than one cocktail until eight bells, at which time naval tradition prescribes that the ceremony of "cocktails drunk standing and with pajamas on" must be performed. The story goes on to say that the Emperor came off again at eight bells; that the ceremony was performed in due and ancient form, and that the Emperor proclaimed the American sailors as companionable as "student foxes." The incident is worth mentioning in view of the present fear of German interference in the East. No one could convince Evans and his crew that Kaiser Wilhelm is not a "jolly good fellow."

The fastest passage to the westward made by the Cunarders Campania and Lucania during the year 1898 between Queenstown and New York were as follows: Campania, 5 days 14 hours and 10 minutes; Lucania, 5 days 14 hours and 40 minutes. The average passage or mean of 12 trips was made in 6 days 3 hours and 53 minutes by the Campania, and 6 days 1 hour and 48 minutes by the Lucania. The foregoing shows that the Campania gained the record as to one trip, but in taking the mean of twelve trips the Lucania is slightly ahead. On the other hand, taking the mean of 11 trips to the eastward the Campania's average per voyage was 5 days 22 hours and 18 minutes, and the Lucania's average per voyage 6 days and 57 minutes, thus giving the Campania a slight head bound east. Such exactness in time in crossing the Atlantic could not have been even contemplated a few years ago, and now, it speaks volumes for the engineering skill and proficiency which makes such a schedule possible.—Marine Record.

A sad case has just been reported from one of the ironclads of the Reserve fleet at Torbay, England. A stoker joined the ship July 6; two days later complaint was made that he was not keeping up his fires properly. On being reprimanded he said that his "heart was bad," whereupon he was told that he must either see a doctor or do his work like the rest. He chose the latter and inside of an hour was found insensible in a coal-bunker and died the same evening. The temperature in the stoke-hole was only 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is considered "cool" on an ironclad. The "New York Medical News" says: "These stoke-holes not only on ironclads, but also in Atlantic liners, have long been a disgrace to civilization, and it is high time the law interfered, first to insist upon some arrangement for a current of cool, fresh air, and second that no man should be allowed to enlist as stoker without a medical certificate of entire soundness of heart-valves. Several instances are now on record in which young fellows anxious to work their passage have joined the crew as shovelers and died on the voyage from the heavy work in heat and foul air."

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BORN.

GRIFFIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1899, to the wife of Lieut. Thos. D. Griffin, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—JUDGE.—At Salt Lake City, July 27, Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, 24th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Agnes Judge, of Salt Lake City.

CAMPBELL—MARKLE.—At the Holland House, New York City, Aris Pardee Campbell, to Mrs. Katharine Goodwin Markle, daughter of Capt. William P. Goodwin, U. S. A., retired.

MARKLE—CAMPBELL.—Aug. 2, 1899, at the Holland House, New York, by the Rev. John Lewis Clark, Chicago, Mrs. Katharine Goodwin Markle, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Goodwin, U. S. A., to Aris Pardee Campbell, of Philadelphia.

STEVENS—ALLEN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25, 1899, Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 6th U. S. Art. (Captain Signal Corps, U. S. V.), to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Henry W. Allen.

TRAIN—HAND.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on Aug. 5, 1899, Susan, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Train, U. S. N., to Mr. Augustus Noble Hand, of New York City, N. Y.

DIED.

EVANS.—At Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5, 1899, Mrs. Annie H. Evans, widow of Capt. Geo. W. Evans, 21st U. S. Inf., retired, and mother of 1st Lieut. Eliwood W. Evans, 8th U. S. Cav., and of P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, U. S. N.

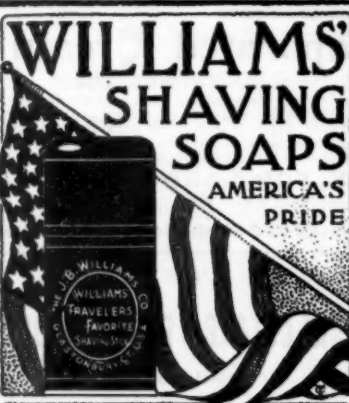
FOSTER.—Lieut. Pierce Currier Foster, 3d Inf., U. S. A., West Point, class of '90, son of Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., at Manila, P. I., May 22, 1899. Buried at West Point, N. Y., August 4, 1899.

FREDERICK.—At Marshallville, Ga., July 24, 1899, James D. Frederick, father of Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th U. S. Inf. **HARDING.**—At Grand Rapids, Mich., July 29, 1899, Horace Harding, father of Capt. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

POWELL.—Joshua Lounsberry Fowler, Maj. 10th U. S. Cav., died July 11, 1899, on transport coming from Cuba.

A silent boat hath compassed all its span;
And thou brave soldier, sailed beyond the bend
Of that mysterious sky! Now to ascend
Some height on our forsaken shore and scan
The paths that knew thee, widening as they ran,
To cheer the loved ones—these to apprehend;
As noblest husband, father, comrade, friend;
See thee in all thy matchless ways, a man!
O loyal heart speed on to thy reward!
A larger service waits thee, lost awhile
To eyes half blinded by the bitter foam
Of yon dividing main. Behold, thy Lord
Hath need of thee—from out an alien isle
Thy country and thy King have called thee home.

SUSAN WHALLEY ALLISON.

HARWOOD.—Suddenly, at Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, Capt. Paul Harwood, U. S. A., retired, son of the late Lilburn Harwood, of Philadelphia.

MILLS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 29, 1899, Capt. Frank H. Mills, U. S. A., retired.

PEARY.—At the Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., Franchné, youngest daughter of Civil Engineer, Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.

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The second edition of the "Life of Lord Nelson," by Capt. Mahan, U. S. N., as issued by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, contains an introduction by the author, in which he replies to some of the criticisms called forth by the first publication of this much talked-of volume. The criticisms that have disturbed the Captain have been confined to two. The first revived the often debated question of Nelson's action towards the Neapoli-

tan Republicans, in 1799, and the other disputed the estimate of Nelson's affection for his wife, basing the argument chiefly upon some of his recently found letters to her. Concerning the former of these criticisms Capt. Mahan says that he has seen no cause to change the opinion first expressed, but he has recognized a necessity to protect the fair fame of the Admiral, as well as to fortify his own position, by recasting and amplifying the discussion of the subject. He has, therefore, embodied in the text such demonstration of Nelson's integrity as may in the future enable a studious reader to rebut the accusations if renewed. As to Nelson's affection for his wife, it is enough to say, the author declares, that he never said that Lord Nelson did not love her tenderly at marriage and for years afterwards. But "there is love and love," says the author. "What was noted and emphasized was the absence of any tendency to idealize her as he did other women to whom he became attached from time to time, and as lovers commonly do." The romantic side of Nelson's life is not kept in the background at all. Capt. Mahan shrewdly seeing that the famous intrigue of the greatest of naval heroes adds a piquancy to the story of his life that is possessed by few other historical characters. Some one has said that it is through a great man's loves that the world can look into his soul. In the case of Nelson his love for Lady Hamilton was so dissociated from his naval career that motives of political expediency or state craft do not enter into their relations, and the nature of the man stands out in bold relief.

Justin McCarthy in his recently published "Reminiscences," tells us that when Prince Napoleon put into the port of Cork the Mayor chose the occasion to display his mastery of French, of which he was very proud. When the Prince arrived he delivered a long and eloquent address, spoken without the help of any manuscript, in what the bystanders assumed to be the native tongue of the illustrious visitor. Prince Napoleon listened with what Hans Breitman calls "a beautiful, solemn smile" on his face, and when the address was over he delivered his reply in the most correct and fluent English. In his opening sentences he thanked the meeting for the generous reception given to him, and the Mayor of Cork for the speech to which he had just listened. He felt sure, he said, that that speech expressed the most kindly and generous sentiments of welcome; but he added his deep regret that, as he never had had any opportunity of studying the noble Irish language, he was not able to follow the words of the worthy chief magistrate.

The Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, are to build, according to the "Times" of that city, the biggest ship ever floated. It will be 700 feet long, which is 74 feet longer than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and over 100 longer than the average transatlantic liners. This steamer will be constructed for the International Navigation Company, popularly known as the American Line. The full details of the construction of this mammoth steamer have not yet been made public. Work, it is said, will commence on her in October next.

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Maj. Charles Newbold, recently appointed Paymaster in the Regular Army, has been relieved from duty in Washington, on the completion of the payments with which he is charged, and ordered to St. Paul for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Dakota. The post is an important one, and in great demand among officers.

It is to be hoped that our officers, if they fall to hunting in the tropical jungles, will not be tempted to draw the long bow as have some of the British officers in India, according to the "Pioneer," which says that Capt. H. C. Vaughan-Harrison and Lieut. A. R. Bayly, R. A., found a tiger in a patch of grass. The tiger charged out, and went straight for Lieut. Bayly, who was less than fifteen yards off. Bayly fired one barrel, which hit but did not stop him, and on pulling the other trigger he got a miss-fire! The tiger sprang at him, and Bayly jumped to one side thrusting out his gun, which the tiger seized in his jaws, and made his teeth meet in the barrel. Luckily he was unable to withdraw his teeth, so Bayly hung on to the gun till Capt. Harrison came up and shot the tiger. In falling he dragged the gun out of Mr. Bayly's hands, and the stock, in striking the ground, broke off the two teeth which were embedded in the barrel. He was 8 feet 10 inches long. It is no wonder the Indian service is complaining of the quality of its firearms when tigers can make chewing gum out of rifle barrels.

A correspondent of the Manila "Freedom," replying to criticisms of the Navy's part in the taking of Panagua, south of Manila, June 10, says: "It was said that the shells thrown by the vessels in the vicinity were merely a waste of ammunition, and that as far as any effect, moral or physical, being produced by the Navy's participation in this action, its efforts were practically nil. Being in a position to clearly observe nearly all that transpired during the firing, I can say that the work of the ships was very destructive and demoralizing to the natives. Particularly was this the case with the U. S. S. Princeton. All of her shots were well directed, and did much execution. Her three broadsides were marvels of accuracy, and if any ammunition was wasted, it was certainly not from her battery."

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Though one of the physical requirements of an applicant for enrollment in the United States Army is good teeth, it is only recently that the Government has seen fit to consider a means of caring for the teeth of the soldiers after they have been enlisted. The addition of dentifrice to the list of articles for sale to the soldiers is a step in the right direction. Large shipments of Wright's Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Powder to the Army in the Philippines afford the men an opportunity to use a valuable dentifrice, which has a world-wide reputation, and to procure it in the same manner they do other supplies, at reasonable prices. Other divisions of the Army should give the same attention to the wants of the soldiers, for there certainly is no more annoying ailment than those resulting from uncared for teeth. One appreciates the value of a good dentifrice when deprived of it, and it is to be presumed that many times the soldiers have needed such an article, which in the past they were unable to procure.

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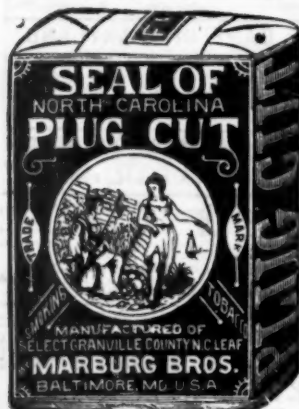
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